# LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus 25 : 10.

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## Moral Department.

☞ Several weeks since we received from Rev. David Thurston a copy of his last Thanksgiving sermon, which a class of his hearers found themselves so poorly "able to bear," but our columns have been so crowded that it has not before appeared; and now we take the liberty to divide it into its three distinct divisions, inserting one each week. The excellent matter which these articles contain, will need no commendation from us.

### RIGHTEOUS RULERS.

Proverbs, 29: 2.—"*When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn.*"

Men are so constituted that they exert a great influence upon each other. Connected by the common ties of humanity not only, but by those which grow out of their civil, social and domentic relations, they reciprocally influence each other. The degree of this influence depends on various circumstances.—It may arise from natural relationship, from affinity, from civil and political relations, or from contiguity of local situation. Both their characters and their conditions are more or less affected by the characters of others.—Elevated station gives some men much power over the destiny of others. This power they not only can, but they must exert, for the good or the hurt, the weal or the wo, of such as are below them. This is plainly the doctrine of the text. The truth of this doctrine is so plain, as scarcely to need explanation or illustration. That the government of the righteous will conduce to national prosperity and happiness, while that of the wicked will conduce to national adversity and wretchedness, is not only plainly declared in scripture, but proclaimed by the whole voice of history. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Prov.14:34. Contrast the reign of Solomon, king of Israel with that of Jereboam the son of Nebat—the reign of Cincinnatus with that of Nero—or that of Bonaparte with that of our beloved Washington; and you cannot fail to see a signal verification of the text; "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked bear rule the people mourn."

A righteous ruler is such an one as God describes. "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." 2 Samuel 22: 3. "Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them to be relers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, and rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens." Exodus 18: 21. "Judges and officers shalt thou make thee, in all thy gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee, throughout thy tribes: and they shall judge the people with just judgment. That which is altogether just shalt thou follow, that thou mayest live and inherit the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Deut. 16: 18, 20. God requires that rulers be *able men.*—Their mental powers must have been well developed; their minds well informed, and well disciplined. Cunning, to devise and execute schemes highly crafty, they need not be. Clear discriminating minds, and mature judgment, united with a quick discernment of right and wrong, are indispensable. Some men of strong minds have their perceptions of moral subjects so exceedingly obtuse, as entirely to disqualify them for stations of authority. They must be *just.* They should have a scrupulous regard to the rights and interests of all, without respect to their condition or rank. The poor, the weak, the defenceless, especially need the aid of Government. The righteous, when in authority, will be sure not to be unmindful of them. "The righteous considereth the cause of the poor; but the wicked regardeth not to know it." Prov. 29: 7.

They must be men of *truth.* They should practice no duplicity, no double dealing, no sly deceit, no insincerity; but an open, frank, honest heartedness, inviolable veracity, should characterize all their proceedings.

They must hate *covetousness.* They must have no inordinate desires for the honors or emoluments of office. To be righteous, they must not be disposed to obtain what belongs to their neighbors, with out due compensation. They must not be such as "build their houses by unrighteousness, and their chambers by wrong; as use their neighbor's service without wages; and give him not for his work." Jer. 22: 13. They must have an impartial regard to their neighbor's interest, whether he be high or low, rich or poor, powerful or weak.

They must rule in the *fear of God.* This is one of the distinctive traits of the righteous. They reverence the names, attributes, word and works of God. They revere his character and instructions with true filial regard. They have strict religious principles. The wicked are destitute of these characteristics. Elevate them and they will do mischief; let them rule and the people mourn.—But promote the righteous, and they will do good; invest them with authority, and the people will rejoice.

Here an inquiry arises of great practical importance, how to place the righteous in authority so to prevent the wicked from bearing rule.

Let it be ever remembered, that political corruption grows out of moral corruption;—and will ever keep pace with it. There is no remedy for political corruption in this land, where rulers are chosen by the people, except by purifying the morals of the community.—Nor will the morals of a community ever be purer than their religion. We must then seek the prevalence of a pure religion. For while the wicked are the most numerous, they can, if they choose, bear rule. They may, if they are the most artful. Many of them may be convinced, that it would be better to have good men to make and execute our laws, and would be willing to unite in promoting them to office, were a judicious course taken. But the only effectual way to secure permanent authority for the righteous, is to have their number greatly multiplied. From the various means to be employed for effecting this, the following are the more prominent.

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Arrest on Suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette of yesterday says, Capt. Gray, of that city, was arrested on Friday last upon the charge of being engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa, a few months since, while commander of the brig Agnes. The charges were preferred by the Hon. Henry A. Wise, as having cause to suspect the brig when on the coast of Brazil.

[This is too rich a joke. Wise is himself a slave trader, when he is at home.]

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*Mr. Hoar at Charleston.*—Hon. Samuel Hoar was in danger of personal violence when he went South to seek the welfare of impressed seamen. A friend of ours was recently informed by an old resident of Charleston, that the following statement may be relied upon as fact, viz:—*That one hundred men stood pledged to tar and feather Mr. Hoar; that they only waited the signal from one of their number; and that Mr. Hoar owed his escape chiefly to the influence of one man.—Williamsburg Gazette.*

Letters recently arrived at Munich, from Rome, say that the Pope is in a most alarming state of health. His Holiness is upwards of seventy-nine years of age.

### DR. BEECHER'S VIEWS OF SLAVERY.

We have before noticed the trial of Rev. Mr. Graham before the synod of Cincinnati, charged with heresy for attempting to force the Bible into the service of slavery. In the Watchman of the Valley for February 20, we find a further report of the trial. The remarks of Dr. Lyman Beecher are given in full, from which we give a few extracts, commending them to the careful reading of those who have yet to learn that slavery is a sin and a curse, fit only to be everywhere spoken against. Perhaps some who have not heard scripture and common sense, may hear the great, the good, and the venerated Dr. Beecher.—*Boston Recorder.*

The Doctor took the position, *that God never instituted slavery; because it everywhere counteracts the laws and institutions which he has unquestionably established.*—This was *his* Bible argument.

God requires duty to be rendered first to himself. But slavery interferes with this obligation. The obligations which *it* imposes, annul the supreme authority of God, over the slave. God has laid his broad requisition upon all his heart and soul, and mind and strength. Now this is exactly what slave laws prevent.

God made the human intellect to rise and expand under the laws and influences of his government. Slavery prevents and counteracts God's laws and designs in this respect also. It crushes the intellect. It is its constant aim and effort to keep down the powers which were made to rise. The *security* of this relation requires this. Can it be that God has authorized a relation that thus perpetually conflicts with his own laws?

The design and tendency of the gospel is to purify and exalt society. Does the influence of slavery tend to accomplish this design?—Compare the morals and religion of the slave states with those of the free? Here the Doct. drew a striking contrast between the North and South, depicting the vices and crimes and and dearth of gospel institutions which are the concomitants of slavery. Besides, slavery raises a wall of adamant between the slave and the influence of the gospel. It is the necessary effect of the institution to shut out its subjects from the light and influence and hopes of the blessed gospel.

God instituted the marriage relation, to secure chastity, domestic affection, the care and education of children, &c. Here, again, slavery is at open war with the institutions of God. The licentiousness that grows out of this relation, where the power of the master over the chastity of his slave has no limit, is notorious. He would not attempt to enumerate the statistics of pollution which are inseparable always from such an unnatural constitution of society.

Again, the Sabbath, he said, was a part of the organized administration of God, to bless mankind. Slavery tramples on this institution. It recognizes no claim of God on the seventh part of the slave's time, for his Maker's service. The whole influence of slavery is to break down the Sabbath and cancel the influenece of the gospel.

It is the object of the gospel to produce truth and honesty among men. Slavery tempts its subjects to steal, and then to lie, to conceal it. The propensity to steal among slaves, according to the testimony of their owners, is almost universal; and it is the legitimate effect of their condition. A lady came to Litchfield, Conn., while he was there, with a slave, who, she said, "was a good christian, only she would lie and steal like a witch."

It is the design of God and his gospel, to produce peace on earth. But slavery produces insecurity and war. Her footsteps everywhere are marked with blood. Egypt felt her insecurity while the Israelites were in bondage to her; and to protect herself against the danger of insurrection, murdered all their male infants. Greece suffered from the same cause. When Attilla approached the gates of Rome, 40,000 slaves joined his army. Such a population are a dangerous element in the bosom of any state.

Slavery is constantly putting in jeopardy the peace of our own country, in more ways than one. It is a volcano in constant action, and liable to burst forth at any time into a tremendous eruption; in which, Jefferson says, God has no attribute which can take sides with us.

Dr. B. read a glowing description of the evils of slavery, from Cassius M. Clay.

These effects, he said, were the legitimate result of the property relation. It was vain to pretend that they were the mere *abuse* of that relation. "The tree is known by its fruits." The tendency of a thing, is that which it always does, and which you cannot prevent; and the effects of slavery alluded to, are inseparable from its existence.

There is not a fragment of evidence in the Bible that slavery is a divine institution. It has existed, to be sure, from the early ages of history; and so have other great abominations, which were not instituted by heaven, or approved. It was not God that instituted slavery; it was man that did it. We find no trace of it in the history of the antediluvian world. We have no evidence of its institution in the family of Abraham. Institutions and constitutions and laws are not to be taken for granted. They do not spring up accidentally without enactment, record or evidence; nor are they created by their endurance, or the compassionate mitigation of their evils by merciful Heaven. Beside, whatever is instituted becomes a duty. Is slavery a duty in all time and in all nations? What nations then, are required to hold slaves, and where is the requisition? That tribes made slaves of their captives, and parents sold their children, and that Abraham bought such, may be true, but that *he* reduced them to slavery there is no proof; and that their slavery was not such as to justfy American slavery, is certain. They were the members of a tribe, rather than a family, of which he was the priest and king. They enjoyed civil and religious rights and privileges, and were no more abject slaves, in the present sense of the term, than the retainers of a Highland chieftain.

Besides, if slavery is a universal institution like that of the family, who is to be the slave, and who the master? Has God decided?—Why, then, has not the African as good a right to enslave us and our children, as we him and his children, on the ground of this Abrahamic and Jewish institution?

These considerations are a sufficient answer to the assumption, that because Christ and his apostles did not denounce slavery, or made its abandonment a term of communion, and prescribed the duties of mutual benevolence between master and slave—therefore, they sanctioned it as a divine and lawful institution.

No such thing. Our Saviour took the system as he found it—full of abominable cruelty and impurity. But, as he had a right to do, he took his own way to propagate his gospel and eradicate the evil.

If this should prove that we should make haste slowly, in seeking to remedy the evil by church discipline, it certainly does not prove that Jesus Christ or his apostles regarded slavery as a divine institution.

Nor can I perceive, that, considering the immense change of circumstances and of light, we are exonerated from bearing an open testimony against slavery, and exhorting our brethren to cease from justifying it, and to make haste to put it away; or that slavery now may not exist in such circumstances of aggravation as to render non-communion an indispensable duty.

## Political Department.

### MR. BIRNEY TO THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The Saginaw Nomination.—Concluded.—Add to the evidence contained in the foregoing letter, that, but a few days before the convention was held, I had refused to attend it, as a town-delegate, on being requested to do so, by Capt. Marsac—himself a democrat and a member of the convention,—on the ground that, I was not of the democratic party;—that I had said to Mr. Garland—also, a democrat and a member of the convention,—that the corruption of the democratic party, as well as of the Whig party, called for it to be broken up; that I had said substantially the same thing to Mr. Frazer, a Whig; and that in a public address delivered a short time previously, I had spoken of the Democratic party, as of the skin-deep class, as traitors to the cause of Freedom, Humanity and Justice: with all this before them, if the convention were "imposed" on, they showed themselves too willfully blind to be entrusted with the interests of any party. But they were not blind. The nomination was made with ample knowledge and in good faith—of a person who was known to be *not* of the party, but who, it was supposed, would fairly and impartially to the best of his ability, subserve the interests of the County, and of the State, so far as those interests might come before him as a Representative of the County.

I deem it proper here to say, that the story published in the democratic papers of the Saginaw Whigs' manœuvring to procure my nomination by the democrats, in order to "*use it*" as it was afterwards used by the Whig party, was, as I have since learned, and as I believed, and publicly stated, on first hearing it, a thorough democratic fabrication.

The Whigs of this country were not surprised at the nominations. It never once entered their minds—knowing me as they did—that I had committed myself in any way to the democratic party. The day after the nomination a Whig wrote to me, informing me of it. He expressed no surprise at it; nor did he say, that any one was surprised at it; but after mentioning the name of the gentleman, who, he supposed, would be the Whig nominee, says—

"I think you may make up your mind, however, to spend this winter in Detroit for it seems to be the wish of a goodly number of both parties."

Had no impulse from abroad been given to the Whigs of this County, the nomination would have caused no excitement among them. So well did they know what were my political principles, and where my political sympathies lay, that even the direct assertion of the Detroit Advertiser, that I had been a "Loco Foco," and that all my sympathies were with that party, had produced no effect on them, so far as I have heard—as to my sincerity as a Liberty party man. Indeed, knowing so well as I did all the circumstances of the nomination and the state of public opinion at home, when the Whig clamor first overtook me in N. Y. City, the morning I arrived there, and before I had ever been informed, except indirectly, of the nomination, it struck me, as so perfectly ridiculous, that I hesitated a good deal about taking any notice of the first scurrilous article that appeared in the Tribune newspaper, in relation to it.

The quiescent state of the Whigs, in Saginaw County in regard to the nomination, is also evinced by the fact that the outcry did not *begin* with them, but abroad. Amos P. Davis, Esq., a member of the Bar, at Flint, had been at Saginaw City, harranguing his whig friends, the day the democratic convention was held. He sounded the first note of alarm, though somewhat moderately, in a letter from Flint, on 30th Sept. A sympathetic feeling was caught at Pontiac, and communicated next day (Oct. 1.) to the world in the first of that *series of anonymous letters and publications*, to which the nominatious gave rise. On the 4th, the whole affair was emblazoned in the Detroit Advertiser, as "the coalition complete." It chimed in well and gave color to the former assertion of that print, that I had been a "Loco Foco," and that my sympathies were with that party."—The cry however, was, at last, heard by the, as yet, undisturbed whig "managers" in Saginaw. They were apt pupils however, soon brought to see, from the close calculations of the Presidential chances, made daily in the Whig press, that the issue might, as it, in fact, did depend on a few thousand votes in New York. Now if any event that had taken place in this "end of the earth," could be pressed and made effective by *them*, to the securing of the election of the whig candidate, their renown would be imperishable. As the *true* "victors" a large and glittering share of the "spoils" would have been theirs. Their virtue was not equal to their zeal—the temptation was too strong—they were swept away by the current that set in upon them; originating and giving confirmation to the groundless representations. This was done, too, not by direct statement or evidence of what I had said or done, but by the most evasive indirection—such, "*it is said,*" or "*it is well understood here*" that Mr. Birney solicited the nomination; or "*it is considered*" that Mr. Birney is committed to the democratic party, &c. &c.

With the single exception of a letter signed by the Rev. Hiram L. Miller, dated Oct. 25, all the communications published in the Advertiser, as from Saginaw are anonymous. I applied to the editors for the names of the writers. They were refused in every instance. I will not even at the slightest hazard of doing injustice to any one, venture to state, who were the Saginaw correspondents of the Advertiser, last October. But I now call on them, whomsoever they may be, either to come forward in their proper persons, and substantiate the injurious charges they have published and circulated against me, or, if they cannot substantiate them, magnanimously to retract them. Particularly do I refer to the charges contained in a communication published in the Advertiser of Oct. 7, and recommended by the editors as from "*a gentleman of the first respectability in Saginaw,*" and to those contained in another communication published in the Advertiser of Oct. 22, as from "*a gentleman of the highest respectability in Saginaw.*" The charges embodied in these communications are the following:

1. That I solicited the nomination of the Democrats.

2. That I avowed myself a democrat, (of course, a member of the Democratic party, or the charge means nothing.)

3. That I pledged myself to support democratic men and measures.

4. And not to discuss the subject of Abolitionism in the Legislature.

Every one of the foregoing statements I pronounce utterly false, and further, that they cannot be supported in whole or in part by the testimony of any credible witness in the county or out of it.

The shout of exultation that went up from the whig wire-pullers at Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, and elsewhere in this State, in view of the nomination, struck terror into the corresponding class of wire-pullers of the Democratic party in these same places. The cry that "all was" (nearly) "lost," soon fell in full chorus on the democracy of Saginaw County, rousing up the "Corresponding Committee" here—or rather one or two of them—from their torpor. In the confusion of their starting-up, they seem to have overlooked, what would have been the defence against the accusing Whigs—the truth, *the simple truth.* For what more could the public generally, or their party in particular, have required of them, than the statement, that the nomination had been made without any reference to general, or party politics, but only with a view to the ordinary legislation of the state, in which the interests of the county would necessarily be comprehended. But not with what would almost seem an instinctive centrifugal propulsion from truth, they resort to a libellous imputation on me to excuse what now began to appear to them as their blunder.

On the 9th of October, a call for a democratic mass meeting was issued, with the names of G. D. Williams, Thomas McCarty, A. F. Hayden, N. Beach and Sidney S. Campbell, Corresponding Committee for this County, attached to it. Neither Mr. Campbell, Mr. McCarty nor Mr. Hayden signed their names to the call, nor did they know of it until it was in circulation. Whether Mr. Beach was treated in the same manner, I am not informed. Mr. Williams is to be regarded as the sole author of this piece of party effrontery.

The call declares that I had attempted to "impose" myself on the "Democracy of Saginaw as a Democrat"—that the imposition had just been detected—that the facts (of my nomination) had gone abroad; that the Whigs were taking advantage of them; that they must be counteracted, and that their democratic friends were astonished, &c., all winding up with an earnest exhortation to the faithful to forget "LOCAL INTERESTS" and "come to the rescue, &c."

I will not take up time in pointing out the inconsistencies, and falsehoods of this frontless manifesto. That, I will leave for you to do by adverting to the statements contained in the foregoing account of the whole affair.

To these statements however, I will add the following from a letter of William Finley, Esq. of Livingston County, New York, published in the Genesee Democrat, Extra. Mr. Finley is well acquainted in this county, having formerly lived here some two years, and been actively engaged in business during that time. He is one of the Judges of the county in which he now resides, and a member of the Democratic party.

"Leicester, Nov. 2, 1844.

Mr. G. F. Shankland:—

Dear Sir:—The letter purporting to have been written by Mr. J. G. Birney to J. B. Garland on 26th September, 1844, in which Mr. B. is represented as having pledged 'to go for Democratic men and measures' and that he would 'forego the agitation of the slavery question,' is in my opinion a Forgery, the affidavits and certificates which are so industriously circulated to establish it, to the contrary notwitstanding. I was in Saginaw City from the afternoon of the 18th, to the morning of 21st Oct., and not a man there with whom I conversed, Whig or Democrat, then believed that Mr. B. had ever authorized Mr. Garland to make the statements contained in the above letter." * * * "I had a conversation with Mr. Birney on the 30th of Sept., at Detroit, in which he gave the lie to every material part of the Garland letter as now circulated."

As soon as I was made acquainted with this daring attempt to injure me and deceive my well meaning neighbors, I determined to reach home if possible before the election in this State, and expose the unworthy device in the presence of the people. A snow storm detained me at Buffalo three days, and I was unable to reach Saginaw till the day after the election.

Every engine, both great and small, of the Whigs was brought to bear on me, as a matter of course. Their devotion to Mr. Clay, quickened by the bright prospect of good things to come, in the event of his success, overmastered all other considerations. The passion rose in a few instances, to the intensity of *mania,* marked, too, by a type as inconvenient as singular—*unusual indifference as to matter of fact.* Hindoo prostration could not have been lower—nor Hindoo worship more debasing.

The zeal and compactness of the whigs in this county, and the division among the democrats secured the election of the Representative to the former. The Whig candidate received 105 votes—the Democratic 71—I, 38 votes.

The foregoing embraces all the material facts of this case which was made—altogether beyond my expectations, one of so remarkable a character in the late canvass. There are, however, two or three particulars, not referred to, that I will notice, in order that none of the fabrications to which it gave rise, may pass without correction—so far as they have come to my knowledge.

In the Utica Gazette of Oct. 15, is the following:—

"In conversation with a leading Locofoco, in the cars, coming to Albany, Mr. Birney, said that he feared Ohio would vote for Mr. Clay, though he was not without hope it might be carried for Mr. Polk."

Another version somewhat varying from this, is is in the Clay Tribune of Oct. 26:

"He has been heard in this State to express fears that the Birney vote in Ohio would not be strong enough to give that State to Polk."

Judge Oliver, of Yates County, New York, I suppose, is the "leading Locofoco" here intended, for he was the only gentleman of the Democratic party with whom I had any conversation, on the occasion referred to, on the prospects of the election. I expressed to him the opinion, that the vote of Ohio would be democratic, because Mr. Clay had never run well in former trials there—considering he was so well known to the people of that State. At that time, too, I thought the Liberty party vote in Ohio would not be less than twelve thousand. This, too, I think it altogether probable that I mentioned to Judge Oliver, as I had to every one else, whenever the expression of my opinion on the subject was called for. That Judge Oliver has authorized the above statements, I cannot believe on the authority of the papers from which they are quoted. If, however, he has, I doubt not, it has been from misunderstanding what I said, for I have at no time, certainly not for the last five years, intended to express any sympathy in the success of the Democratic party.

In the Albany Journal of Oct. 19, the Editor informs his readers, that it has, at last, become his "imperative duty to exhibit Mr. Birney to the People as a man who has not only sacrificed his principles, but of impeached veracity." The charge against my veracity, which only I shall notice is grounded on the fact, that, in my first letter to the Tribune, I did not distinctly admit, that I knew, before leaving home, that I would be nominated by the Democratic Convention. Now the fact is, that I not only did not *know* that such a nomination would be made, but I did not *expect* it. With no "leading Locofoco" or party "manager" did I have any conversation in reference to it. Indeed I supposed, all of that class would oppose my nomination. When I last saw Mr. Garland, who is not one of the wire-pullers of the party, but one of its rank and file, as were the others who were favorable to my nomination—he was not even a delegate to the Convention. He, I think, had scarcely any expectation that I would be nominated. I know, I had but very little. I looked on it, indeed as so improbable, that on hearing of it *indirectly*, I did not consider it as having *certainly* been made. I wished to hear directly from some one who was at the Convention, or to see it notified in the public journals of the country, before I would hazard placing myself in the ridiculous position of deciding on a nomination that *might not have been made.* Least of all did I think that any rule of propriety bound me to abandon a safe position at the call of a mendacious party print, how urgent soever that call might be. As soon as I learned by a letter directly from Saginaw City, that the nomination had been made, I no longer treated it as contingent.

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### Action of the General Government against Liberty.

The Nashville Union, a newspaper of which the editorial control has passed, subsequent to Mr. Polk's election into the hands of the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, late U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and a personal friend of the president, was admitted at Washington, by friends and foes to be the most authentic exponent of the views with which Mr. Polk would enter upon the duties of his office. In this paper, of Feb. 26, we find a carefully worded article, which we publish entire, in the expectation that no Whig or Democratic paper will spread it before the people.

Minister to England.—In the present attitude of our relations with England, the selection of a proper person to represent our government at London, is amongst the most important duties to be performed by Mr. Polk. For our own part, we feel as much solicitude on the subject as we do in reference to his whole cabinet. Our minister to England will be required to probe to the very bottom the policy of that government as connected with our institution of slavery. If it be true, as it is now rumored, that she has taken exception to Mr. Calhoun's late despatch to Mr. King, in which he lays bare the secret policy of G. Britain and arraigns its unjustifiable interference with our domestic institutions, then the question will become necessarily involved in our diplomatic discussions. What she has been doing to carry out her doctrine of universal abolition of slavery our government has a right to understand.

In the discussions which must grow out of this exciting subject, our minister should be thoroughly acquainted with the real state of the slavery question in all its bearings and aspects. He should have the intellectual ability to grapple successfully with the master spirits of Great Britain. He should carry with him a reputation for talents and moral purity which would give power, and force, and authority to all his arguments and facts. He should be a man of open, frank, candid heart—spurning and rebuking every thing like duplicity insincerity, or hypocrisy. He should have the moral courage to stand in the face of all Europe, and vindicate his country against the libellous charges levelled at her reputation in connection with the institution of slavery. He should be capable of maintaining the American dectrines on this subject as set forth in our constitution, with so much power and success that Great Britain would find no sympathy or countenance in her assaults upon our Union from any respectable nation in Europe.

In our view of the impending crisis, growing out of the slave question, we have come to the conclusion that most of its danger in our own country is derived from the countenance and support given to abolition from abroad. Let England cease to meddle with this question—let her cease to prate hypocritically about her universal philanthropy—let her direct her energies to the relief of her own starving millions—and the American abolitionists will become contemptible from their weakness. If we could strike at the root of the evil we will make the issue at once with Great Britain, and let all Europe set in judgment on the result. We do not believe there is a nation in Christendom that does not look upon the professions of philanthropy of England as the basest hypocrisy. Her efforts on the abolition of the slave trade have turned out to be worse than useless—indeed they have aggravated and increased the traffic.

Believing, as we do, that this momentous question must soon come to a crisis, we should rejoice to see Mr. Polk sending to England a minister fully qualified to manage it with consummate ability, and skill. Let the crisis first come in a contest with England—let all the civilized powers of Europe be found arrayed, as we believe they will be, on the side of the United States, and abolition will give us but little further trouble at home.

Here is the policy of the slavocracy--the policy of Mr. Polk in regard to our foreign relations. It is to employ the ablest men they have, to misrepresent the constitution of the United States, and sacrifice every real interest of the country, so as to get "all the civilized powers of Europe arrayed on the side of the United States" FOR THE DEFENCE OF SLAVERY, and then, Oh, glory—and then—'ABOLITION WILL GIVE US LITTLE FURTHER TROUBLE AT HOME.' Won't we be so happy?—*Chronicle.*

Here, then, is a plot to array the nations of Europe against liberty and in favor of slavery. And it is put forth as the cardinal object of Polk's administration. All other interests are sunk in this great object, and out of sight and out of mind. Wake up, for heaven's sake, O! spirit of the north! Delay not to rally and speak and act with all the fervor and energy of your souls, and save the freedom of your native land and arrest the curse which the slavery of the United States is intending to bring, not on this country alone, but on the whole world, by engaging the whole world in one magnificent conspiracy to perpetuate this dreadful, murderous system here and every where.—*Amer. Freeman.*

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### THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Mr. Bates, a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, in his speech on annexation, described quite correctly the position of the Liberty men and the Conservative party at the North:

"He alluded to the impression that the opposition to this measure was from the abolitionists. But be assured the Senate that the great body of the conservatives of both parties, at the North, deemed slavery to be a great moral political evil, and therefore they opposed its extension. The universal feeling among the people was against slavery. The Liberty party was for abolishing slavery.—The conservative party stood upon the Constitution, *and supported existing institutions; but would not extend them.*"

Well—in every conflict, the Conservative party has been vanquished. It has supported the existing institution of slavery, which has always been an extending institution. It stood upon the constitution and supported existing institutions when Louisiana was annexed. It made speeches, and protested—slavery triumphed, and the conservative party then regarded slavery as an existing institution, and let it alone. The Missouri struggle came on. The Conservative party made speeches and protested—but the constitution was violated—slavery again triumphed—and that same party consented to support existing institutions. The next step was the annexation of Texas. The Conservative party stood upon the constitution, and supported existing institutions—it made speeches and protested—but Texas came in, and slavery there being now one of the existing institutions, that party will support it. For, no matter what the act done, only let it be consummated, and the Conservative party will uphold it.

We have another beautiful specimen of the policy of this Conservative party in the following paragraph of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer:

"Texas being admitted, as we now think it quite probable she will be, by resolution, what is the remedy of the States against such a high handed and unconstitutional proceeding? We know of none but disunion, and that surely is an evil, which, in the estimate of every patriot, is far greater than the one it would seek to remedy. When our Constitution was adopted, the northern States were greatly opposed, as they always have been, to the provisions in favor of the slaveholding States.—But our fathers—the very men who had achieved for us our independence—*calculated the value of the Union,* and arrived at the very wise conclusion, that it was worth far more than the sacrifice of feeling and political interest which the southern States demanded. They therefore submitted to a great evil to secure to the country a much greater good; and we, their descendants, must take counsel from their patriotism and wisdom. We cannot afford to give up our Union because a band of worthless demagogues have violated a fundamental principle of the constitution, but having solemnly protested against such violation, it is our duty and our interest to submit, and act as if Texas had been regularly and constitutionally admitted into the confederacy."

The grand characteristic then of the Conservative party, is valor in speech, united with cowardice in action—protestation and submission. "You villain!" it cries, "Oh, how I detest you!—Come to my arms!"—"Evil thou art, but, henceforth, evil be thou my good!"

*Conservative* party! What mockery! The only true *Conservatism* is *progress*—the only true Conservative party is the party of progress—the party which steadily aims at the destruction of every evil existing in violation or by the sanction of the constitution and laws. The so called Conservative party—that which upholds existing institutions, not because they are good but just because they are existing, is the true Destructive party—a party composed of shallow men, false philosophers, cowards and knaves, with a sprinkling of good men, overfond of their ease.—*Cin. Her.*

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### LETTER FROM MRS. TORREY.

The following affecting letter was written to Mr. T. Salisbury of Providence, R. I., and published in the Boston Chronicle of March 25. We have nothing at this time to offer our readers which we think will be read by them with more interest.

West Medway, Jan. 7, 1845.

Mr. T. Salisbury: Sir—Permit me, through you, to acknowledge the receipt of thirty-six dollars from friends in Providence, and also to express my gratitude to them for such a substantial manifestation of sympathy in this hour of trial. There are many reasons why this token of remembrance is peculiarly grateful. You will remember the time of my first acquaintance with you. It was in my bridal days, when I came to reside among you. In the commencement of my career, I looked forward to the honors and pleasures of this life, rather differently from Solomon, who, in his retrospective view, pronounced them all "vanity and vexation of spirit." I had professed to renounce them, and now think I was not mistaken, but I did not then know *what it was* that I had renounced.—There was a silken charm thrown around the prospects of life, and it required the eye of faith to see, in the renunciation of all earthly good, our greatest happiness. But now, faith and experience go hand in hand, and harmoniously assert that they are "vanity."

God has in many ways afflicted me since I left your city, though I would hope in love; but never before have I been the pensioner of your bounty. And why am I now? Ask the chivalrous South! Yes—ask those who have boasted of their gallantry, why they have deprived me of the husband of my youth, and my children of their father's protection and support? And listen to their reply. They will tell you: "We regret her fate, but our laws must be sustained." Yes, here is the reason: *those laws!* When writing of those laws, I would that my pen were dipped in gall; not so when writing of the individuals who placed my husband where he is. When alluding to them, I would write with the preparation of the gospel of peace and forgiveness. I can forgive them, though they have placed my husband in a felon's prison and doomed me to poverty and widowhood. But those *laws,* I repeat, I would analyze with the dissecting knife of truth, till their true nature and obligations were felt as they will be in the light of eternity.

I am aware that I am treading upon for-

bidden ground. Many friends, Christians, and even Ministers of our Lord Jesus, regard these laws, wicked as they acknowledge them to be, as binding upon all who come within their jurisdiction. And they think they have a "thus saith the Lord" for their opinions.—They will tell you with Paul, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. For the powers that be are ordained of God. And rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil." So then the apostle was speaking of rulers in the execution of righteous laws. But when law becomes a terror to good works, it ceases to become righteous law, and is not recognized in our text as of binding force, seeing it was that only which was a terror to evil doers that we are exhorted to obey, and are informed, is sanctioned by divine authority.

Who will say it is a crime, if the laws of the South had not made it so, to render assistance to a poor creature who implores your aid to prevent his being sold to the far South, from wife and children, or become the victim of his master's ungoverned passions? No one, provided his wife, children or friends were among the enslaved. Why not, then, obey the apostolic injunction, and "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." Does God regard it as a crime? No. Even in that system of servitude for which the divine sanction was given, he would *not allow* any one to interfere should the servant run away, but *required* him to whom application was made, to render assistance. How different, then, the laws of God from the laws of man! But the State's Attorney at Baltimore, when addressing the jury in behalf of the State, against my husband, turned round to him in the midst of his eloquent appeal, and said, "Vain man, who taught you that the laws of God were to be obeyed before the laws of man?" Perhaps you start in the midst of this impious speech, but the laws punishing him who assists the discontented slaves to flee from his master, as the Bible requires us to do, *are necessary in the existence of slavery*. Am I then speaking unadvisedly, when I say that these laws are based upon the principles of defiance to the laws of God; and that the State's Attorney was only acting in accordance with his oath to sustain the laws, when he uttered that impious remark? But had he opened the Bible, and turned to Acts v. 29, he would have found that Peter and the other apostle taught Mr. Torrey that "we ought to obey God rather than man."

But Maryland is not alone. Florida and Kentucky, each grasping their victims, all free citizens of the North, echo the small inquiry, "Who taught you that the laws of God are to be obeyed before the laws of man?"—And South Carolina too, while preaching the binding force of slave laws, and perverting the language of Paul, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for the powers that be are ordained of God," has, in her late defiance of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and insult to one of our most respectable citizens, gone a step farther than her companions in sin, and impudently asks, "Who shall make us obey any laws at all!"

Such, then, is the spirit of slavery. Will you, Christian friends, sustain it? Sustain it? you ask. How can we sustain a system with which we have nothing to do? We would not for the world, own a slave. So said the judges in the case of my husband.—But they sustained the law by giving their opinion of slavery, where their opinion would be felt. So you can do. You can *feel*, you can *act*, you can *talk*, you can *vote*, you can *pray*. Never let Southern insolence prevent you from bearing your testimony against this accursed system, which is known by its fruits.

The imprisonment of these individuals to whom reference has been made, though dark and trying events, are nevertheless providences of God, and are to be improved as such. God does not speak in this way without meaning. And am I mistaken, when I read in them a call to honor God, in our civil code, and put down that system of misrule which tramples upon all that opposes its selfish ends, that our liberties be not at stake? Why are victims taken from several of the New England States at the same time, unless it is to awaken a simultaneous effort in each of them in favor of liberty? Is there not a call to beware to whom we assign the high places of power, that as a nation we do not sanction unrighteous laws? And if this is true, then are you called upon, my friends, by this providence; for one of these victims for a time, sustained a very near relation to you. And unless Northern men will exert all their influence to sustain the principles of our noble constitution, which pronounces all men free and equal, our nation's capitol and our nation's counsels, will not be long a protection for Northern liberties. Are they so now?—When the term for which my husband is imprisoned shall have expired, unless, indeed, the requiem of slavery in that State shall liberate him before, his future liberty or incarceration will depend upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Has, then, the North nothing to do with slavery? Are there no Northern judges upon the Supreme bench? And have we nothing to do in raising such a public sentiment, that these Northern men will not *dare* decide that to assist a man to obtain his freedom is a *crime* under our constitution, which asserts that all men are born free and equal? But such must be the decision, before my husband can be delivered from Virginia. A decision which should almost make absurdity blush! And yet I am told, it is not safe to bring the case before them at present, lest their dicision should be adverse to his liberty. Is it not, then, a motive for renewed action, that our nation be not dishonored by such a decision? Again, I repeat, has the North nothing to do with slavery? Who placed these judges where they are? I fancy I almost see you tremble, as your minds reply: The Congress of the United States our *vote* helped to fill.—See, then, that you hereafter can wash your hands in innocency of having lifted them in favor of him who would "frame mischief by law."

I did not intend when I commenced, to write a political essay; but how can I allude to my lonely situation and my husband's wrongs, and not allude to the *cause* of these afflictions? But far be it from me to disregard the hand of the Lord in these trying dispensations. "Shall there be evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it? And as I look up and view my Father's hand in these afflictions, I can smile at them all, knowing that if my husband and myself are really the children of God, all these adverse circumstances shall work for *our* good, as well as his glory. And I think I can say with Habakkuk, "Though the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vine, the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat, yet will I rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." Yours with gratitude,

MARY I. TORREY.

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The Board of the Virginia Foreign Mission Society have adopted the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That this Board have seen with sincere pain the decision of the Board of the Baptist Triennial convention, contained in a recent letter addressed to Rev. Jesse Hartwell, of Ala., and that we deem the decision unconstitutional, and in violation of the rights of the Southern members of the Convention; and that all further connection with the Board, on the part of such members is inexpedient and improper.

# Correspondence.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Met agreeable to a call by the Secretary, at the Town Hall in New Sharon, at 10 o'clock, A. M., March 26th, 1845.

The meeting was called to order by Christopher Dyer, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

Rev. Mr. Williamson of Starks offered prayer.

Charles G. Smith chosen Secretary protem.

On motion a committee of six were raised to report business for the meeting. Austin Willey, Eben Childs, Otis Richardson, John Clark, R. C. Bailey, Jacob Ames, constituted said committee.

While the committee were in session, remarks were made by Rev. W. Wyman directing the attention of the laborers in the glorious cause of emancipation to that source from which cometh "every good and perfect gift," and recommended that *all* should use the instrument of prayer as secondary to no other means to effect the object.

Voted, To adjourn to meet in this place at half-past one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Christopher Dyer, Esq. in the chair. Prayer by Rev. John Allen of Wilton.

Voted, That all persons present be invited to take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

The discussions upon resolves presented by the committee this afternoon were of such a character as to convince the more candid of our opposers that the Liberty or Anti-Slavery party have taken the only course which was compatible with their professions and objects.

Voted, To adjourn to meet at this place at half-past six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Elnathan Pope, Esq., Vice President, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. D. B. Randall, Kent's Hill.

The audience listened to very animating and profitable speeches by Messrs. Willey and Randall, more particularly to the ladies. After prayer by Mr. Bullock, the meeting adjourned to the Universalist meeting-house to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION, Mar. 27.

Elnathan Pope, Esq. in the chair. Throne of grace addressed by Rev. Albert Church.

During the session thus far, the following resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Willey, Randall, Bullock, Richardson and others and adopted:

Resolved, That we are under renewed obligations to God for the success with which he has crowned our anti slavery efforts, fully satisfied that the reason why we reap sparing, is because we sow sparingly, but relying on the loving kindness of the Almighty, and obeying his commands we have nothing to fear.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with our fellow laborer in the cause of the oppressed, Charles Morse, Esq., who is prevented from meeting with us on the present occasion by feeble health, and that we remember him in his affliction on all occasions, especially at the Throne of Grace.

Resolved, That the time has fully come when every American citizen is called upon by the commands of God, his duty to his fellow men, and to himself, to do all in his power to exterminate slavery from our country.

Resolved, That that system of American slavery is the climax of cruelty, "the sum of all villanies," combining as it does every base and unhallowed characteristic, even denying the supremacy of that God who says, "All souls are mine."

Resolved, That when the hour shall have come in which the total extinction of this monster shall be celebrated, its epitaph will be, Here lies the enemy of God and man, whose principles were irreligion, whose disposition was cruelty, whose language was falsehood, whose conduct was injustice, and whose pretensions were hypocrisy.

Resolved, That such as attempt to vindicate this system of oppression and wrong by the Holy Bible, are guilty of wickedly perverting the truth and "wresting the scriptures" and ought not to find a home in the church, but "after the first and second admonition" to be "rejected."

Resolved, That as christians and philanthropists we will wage eternal warfare against slavery of every kind, in every form, in every place beneath the sun.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery platform is broad enough for every sect and party, religious and political.

Resolved, That Liberty shall be our watch word, and Truth and Love our only weapons.

ELNATHAN POPE, President.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Sec'y Protem.

## LIBERTY CONVENTION.

MARCH 27, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Anti-Slavery Society, the meeting was organized as a Liberty Party Convention.

E. Pope, Esq., Chairman. Chas. G. Smith, Secretary. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bean.

On motion, the following gentlemen were chosen to report business for the meeting.—Austin Willey, Freeman Merrill, John Titcomb, William Wyman, Elder Wheeler.

This committee through the chairman, presented for the consideration of the convention the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the momentous fact long alleged by abolitionists, but strenuously denied by others, is no longer capable of successful controversy that American slavery as an existing fact, is a *national institution* for which the *nation* is responsible, for which the *people* are responsible and *we* are the *people*.

Resolved, That the Liberty Party stands before the country as the only practicable remedy for those alarming evils which slavery has brought, and is likely to bring upon our country.

Resolved, That the Whig and Democratic parties are organized on the principle that slavery is to be protected by this government—the Liberty Party is formed on the principle that Liberty, and Liberty alone is for which the government was found.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is a sin against God to cast a vote for slaveholders or avowed apologists for slavery.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of Liberty Associations in all the towns in this county.

Resolved, That we recommend to the anti-slavery ladies in the several towns to form anti-slavery tract societies for the purpose of procuring and distributing tracts.

Resolved, That the Liberty Press is the most important instrument for the success of our cause, that our progress has been and will be hereafter just in proportion to its circulation, and we therefore respond to the measures proposed by the late State Convention for extending the circulation of Liberty party papers, and that we will undertake to add too to the number of such papers in this county to be apportioned among the towns according to their liberty vote, and that the county liberty committee be instructed to take the proper measures to carry this object into effect.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas to this Union, Congress has violated the constitution of the United States, outraged the liberties of this nation, violated the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the Whig and Democratic parties have rendered themselves *unworthy* longer to rule this nation, and hence the necessity of sustaining the Liberty party who have always been consistent in their opposition to this nefarious scheme.

The whole subject of annexation was considered on the closing evening by Mr. Willey, its history, and the relation of political parties to it were clearly presented. The Liberty party was entirely vindicated from the charges brought against with respect to it, and the proper course of future opposition to the scheme was clearly pointed out. This was followed by an eloquent appeal from Rev. Mr. Randall with reference to the moral effects of this plot of the slaveholder.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the proprietors of the Universalist meeting-house for their kindness in opening their doors for us to hold our present meeting.

Voted, That the doings of this convention, and Anti-Slavery Society be prepared by the Secretary and forwarded to the Liberty Standard, Emancipator & Chronicle, and Farmington Chronicle for publication.

Adjourned sine die.

CHRISTOPHER DYER, President.
CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

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*For the Liberty Standard.*

AUSTIN WILLEY, ESQ:

DEAR SIR:—I learn that some time during the Anti-slavery meetings just closed in this town, occasion was taken by some person, by *whom* I am not informed, to denounce me for not giving notice of said meetings from the Pulpit of the Baptist Church, last Lord's day.

I declined giving the notice from no "*extraordinary tenderness of conscience*," as I am told was alledged; but purely as a matter of *principle*, having long ago determined that, notwithstanding the claims made by the Anti-slavery political party of superior sanctity, it is nevertheless a *political party*, and, as such, has just the same reasons to demand that ministers of the Gospel should promulgate its notices on the Sabbath, that *other* political parties have, and *no more*, and that I could not consent to give notices for other political meetings from my pulpit on Lord's day. That I have never refused giving notice of a religious Anti-slavery meeting from my pulpit, and sought to learn, whether the proposed meetings at New Sharon were to be of that character, but could only learn, that they would probably be politico-religious, though even of this I was not positively assured.

These statements I should have submitted at the meeting in this town, when the denunciation referred to was made, had not personal sickness prevented my attendance. As I had not the opportunity of submitting them to the public at that time, I beg leave to submit them through your columns.

Respectfully, L. C. STEVENS.
New Sharon, March 28, 1845.

We readily grant the desire of the writer, taking the liberty however to abridge a little on account of a crowd of matter. There was no language used which would at all bear the term "denunciation"—nor which would have been offensive had the writer himself been present. It was quite unusual for the Franklin county A. S. Society to be refused a notice in a New Sharon pulpit, all its meetings having been very proper to be mentioned there, as have been those of all the other anti-slavery societies in the state. The liberty party convention was entirely distinct, though it probably became blended in the mind with the other meeting. The remarks were made by another minister, and were courteous and respectful.

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### Astounding Fact!

Oh! Christians of America! read it, and ask yourselves if you have done all you can for the sailor.

RUM AND MISSION.—More than *eleven hundred thousand* gallons of rum, over *one million* gallons of wine, and some *eighty thousand* gallons of brandy, gin and whiskey, have been imported into Boston within the same period of time, and more than *six hundred thousand* gallons of New England rum, (Boston make,) have been shipped to foreign ports, principally to *heathen lands*, to say nothing of the millions of gallons that have been sent into the country, and have flowed, coastwise, along the Atlantic frontier in every direction, from the Boston distilleries.

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### Henry Clay defeated by Whig votes!

The Bangor Gazette says:

The Whigs, we think, are themselves getting ashamed of the course they have taken in regard to the abolitionists in this matter of the election. We see that the Whigs of N. Y. City are now attributing the loss of Mr. Clay's election, to *Whig* votes.

The Whig Convention which recently nominated Dudley Seldon for Mayor of N. York, put forth an address which is very severe upon the Native American party. It recapitulates the causes which led to the promotion of that party, and says:

"The train of consecutive causes and effects resulting from this movement is that James Harper is Mayor of New York, the streets of which are rich in testimony of the efficiency of a "Native" Common Council. By *Whig* votes, Thomas M. Woodruff and Lewis C. Levin are in Congress, James K. Polk is in the White House! and HENRY CLAY is in Ashland!!"

Those Whigs were Native Americans.—Well, if the Whigs choose to claim Mr. Polk as *their* President, it is all right.

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☞ The Tribune's Washington correspondent has a rumor that Buchanan is to give up the State department and accept the vacancy made in the Bench of the U. S. Supreme Court by the death of Judge Baldwin.—Walker is to take his place, says rumor.

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An individual, who was in our office last week reading the article which stated that a West India negro boy was found in a barrel of Rum on the Kennebec, remarked that he saw, several years since, in one of the stores on long wharf, Boston, a negro boy that had just been taken from a wine cask—he supposed it was put there to give the wine that *peculiar* flavor so much admired by wine drinkers!!.—*Washingtonian Journal.*


# THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, ME. APRIL 10, 1845.


"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; *and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting.*"
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

## POLITICAL CREEDS.

All associations are formed on the basis of some principles and objects held in common by the members, constituting the ground of the compacts. A church has its principles or creed, the belief of which is necessary to membership. The same is true of a temperance society, or an anti-slavery society; and where no such principles exist, either expressed or implied, no association exists. In order then to acquire a knowledge of any such organization, it is necessary to ascertain those principles. The same is true of political associations or parties; and to arrive at a certain knowledge of their true character and objects, it is indispensably important to learn what are their fundamental and controlling principles. When these are really ascertained, whether professed or not, an intelligent opinion can be formed of their merits or demerits. A party may be in some cases expected to do *more* than is strictly embraced in its creed, but never to do what is *opposed* to that creed, or hostile to its objects, for that would inevitably be a dissolution of the compact. By these principles we propose to examine the old parties with respect to the enslaved population of our country, and show the broad fundamental difference between them and the Liberty party; then candid men can judge which they ought to support. And this is the more necessary because it has become usual to represent their characters differently in different sections of country.

First, the *whig party*—what is its actual and true position with reference to slavery in the United States? The question is not how it regards the right of petition, or the right of speech; nor what its position on slavery in Brazil, or Texas; nor is it the question what opinions any individuals as such may entertain in regard to slavery, or what they may say or do; nor is it the question how it will compare with any other party on these subjects, whether more or less radical, or conservative. However industriously those at best collateral points have been forced into view to obscure the true issue, neither one nor all of them constitute THE TRUE QUESTION. We take the *whig creed*, go back of all those subjects, and lay it down beside American slavery,—what is it? Is there a hostile element, principle or object? Where is it?—what is it? Does it require any anti-slavery principles as necessary to membership? Certainly not, for many of the most inveterate slaveholders are not only members in good standing, but highly influential, leading members. To be a member of the whig party it is necessary to subscribe to certain principles of political economy, and measures of governmental policy on various subjects, often, however, very obscurely defined. But is it required to believe in the equality of God-given rights? No. Does it hold that all the people of this land are, and of right ought to be, free? No. Has it any objects or measures for the removal of slavery from the United States? No. Is there any approach to these views and objects to be discovered in the selection of candidates? Not the least. Does it declare against the American slave trade by land and sea? No. Did it seek to abolish slavery in Florida, or does it design to abolish it in the District of Columbia? No. Does it avow for a thorough change in the established pro-slavery character of the government? No. Is there any article which asserts hostility to American slavery? No,—but its object is to support it as a national concernment.

Not an organic anti-slavery element can be found in that party, neither can such an element be introduced without effecting its instant dissolution. And this position of the party is perfectly in accordance with the almost universally admitted construction of the constitution by its numbers, which is—that the support and protection of *slavery as it is*, is among the "compromises" of that instrument, so that before the party can become really anti-slavery, its interpretation of constitutional law must be totally reversed; its Websters, Clays, Bateses, Archers, Evanses, Davises, etc. must unlearn and repudiate the first principles of their political lives, the towering commercial and manufacturing interests which exert almost an absolute control over the press and character of the party, must cease to be pro-slavery; the political, and in many respects the moral principles by which the party has been trained for half a century must be repudiated; the party editors must embrace and support the principles and objects which they have ever condemned; all those "glorious" southern whigs with whom they have so long toiled, and to whom they feel themselves bound in honor, must be abandoned—thrown overboard, and the idolatrous worship of mammon must be exchanged for justice and liberty. All this, and much more must be done before the first anti-slavery principle can be really introduced into the creed of the whig party. Neither professions nor opinions adverse to slavery, nor the conservatism with which it may be supported alters in the least the fundamental character of the party.

To show that we have not mistaken on this subject, we present the following declarations of some of its leading friends in different sections,—and the illustrations might be increased to almost any extent. No responsible whig has denied the correctness of the following language of Mr. Clay, who certainly knows what the whig party is.

"It is not true, and I rejoice that it is not true, that either of the two great parties in this country has any design or aim at abolition. I should deeply lament it if it were true. Neither party can be, I think, accused of any abolition *tendency or purpose*."—*Senate speech*, 1839.

Senator Bates, late of Massachusetts, in his speech in the Senate against annexation, said with reference to the conservatives of both parties, which of course are the more favorable portions:

"He assured the Senate that the great body of the conservatives of both parties, at the North, deemed slavery to be a great moral and political evil, and therefore they opposed its extension. The universal feeling among the people was against slavery. The Liberty party was for abolishing slavery. *The Conservative party stood upon the Constitution, and supported existing institutions; but would not extend them.*"

This is strictly true. The whigs are for *supporting existing institutions*, in other words—slavery as it is.

Mr. Moorehead of Kentucky, in his speech on annexation said:

"Representing a slaveholding State himself, he denied to Congress the right to adopt any measures looking to the perpetuation and extension of Slavery; for if they could do this, *they could also pass laws for circumscribing and lessening it.* He would not admit the existence of such a right, especially when he contemplated THE PROGRESS of the FANATICAL PARTY in the Union, WHO MIGHT AT SOME TIME HOLD A MAJORITY IN CONGRESS."

Here the same principle is asserted. The evil was not to be "lessened," hence he opposed annexation in the manner proposed, because it might lead to that result.

Mr. Huntington, Senator from Connecticut, on the same occasion, said he was opposed to annexing Texas, but he assured the Senate that it was not because he or the whigs entertained hostile designs upon the system of slavery as it exists. (We regret his speech is mislaid.)

Mr. Phelps of Vermont, and Mr. Winthrop of Boston expressed similar sentiments.

The York Tribune has been the foremost in anti-slavery demonstrations, and the Courier and Enquirer among the foremost on the other side. This great strife is about to be closed. The Courier and Enquirer on Wednesday made a specific charge upon the Tribune, thus:

"What we have charged upon the *Tribune* and its affiliated presses, is the purpose to *inscribe abolition principles upon the Whig banner*—a design treasonable to the party and to the Union."

This brings out the Tribune on Thursday, with a long explanation, of which this is the point:

"While, therefore, we expect ever to be, as we ever have been, openly hostile to slavery, and anxiously desirous of its extinction, *we cannot engage in any political crusade against it, which shall involve or require the concurring action of the federal government.*"

We desire all our readers to copy this in their note-book, as the key to all Whig demonstrations towards abolition. They never mean TO DO ANY THING POLITICALLY, TOWARDS THE ACTUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY through this nation.

The Tribune further adds:—"*It seems to us a violation of plighted faith for northern men or States to use the power conferred by the Union, whether exercised through Congress or in the choice of a president, to subvert any institution of any States of the Union.*"

This is surely unmistakeable. We might select from other whig papers what is far more radically pro-slavery, but choose to refer to this because it is the most influential of all the more favorable class. And here is the sum total of whig abolition. But we cannot omit one more item of proof, the authority of which cannot be questioned in Maine, from which the character of that party on this subject can be learned. George Evans, in his speech on the admission of Florida, false and bitter as might have been expected, said:

"Now, a word to his friend from Georgia, [Mr. Berrieu,] and his friend from Tennessee [Mr. Foster,] who talked about torches, midnight alarms, tomahawks, and all that.—Really these things did not please him at all. Who stirs up these dissensions? We cherish no such purpose. He knew there was complaint; *he would not say that there was not very great reason to complain of the movements of certain persons and certain societies*, not very inconsiderable in number, who cherish the purpose of general emancipation."

"In his conscience he might say that HE KNEW THOSE ABOLITIONISTS, and those persons connected with them whom you reprobate so much, (*and whom God forbid he should defend, here especially,*) *of all things in the world desired that these laws should not be repealed.*"

The operation of such laws furnishes one of the strongest arguments made use of by the abolitionists of the North, *and was very useful to them in keeping up the excitement which they are able to maintain among our citizens.*"

If this is not satisfactory, look at one other source of evidence. Let every man look around him in society as far as his personal knowledge extends, and see if the whigs are really engaged in the work of overthrowing slavery in the U. States. Are their leading men, who give character and direction to the party, laboring heartily in the anti-slavery cause? Are its members giving their money, time and efforts to spread light on this subject? Are they holding conventions, and reforming the public mind into an efficient anti-slavery position, and are they striving to turn the national power into hostility to American Slavery? These questions every man can answer for himself. Nothing is more notorious than the nearly uniform and determined hostility of that party to any such objects.

Why then the pertinacious assertions of the whigs that their party is really anti-slavery, and will do the work of the Liberty Party?—Those who are intelligent know it is a false pretense. Why not avow their true principles openly as they do to the slaveholders?—Has their attempt at deception in this matter been such as to promise success in future?—Let them define their position like honest men, and say, "We believe the Constitution requires the support of American Slavery, that as whigs and as a whig party we go for it as it is, and repudiate from our creed all purpose or design to array our political power against it." This would be alike frank and honest. If they are ashamed or afraid of their true position, let them abandon it, and take another; but until then it is highly dishonorable and unworthy of good citizens to pretend to what is not true respecting that party.

We suggest to abolitionists this method.—When a whig claims anti-slavery principles and objects for his party, and that liberty men should therefore vote for them, ask him to bring forward the *creed of his party*, and point out to you the substantial anti-slavery article. This will unlock all the mysteries of whig abolition, and show why the hopes they may have raised have been, and always must be disappointed.

But we are making a long article, though we hope not too long, in this instance, to be read. The deathless rights of too many millions are at stake on this momentous question to allow of deception or mistake. For heaven's sake let men be honest with respect to the injured and the suffering.

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### "Polk Box" Logic Illustrated.

After Mr. Hale was rejected by the democratic party in New Hampshire, it was suggested that the whigs should give him their support, *especially as it was certain they could not elect their own candidate*, thus securing an anti-Texas representative. To this the Keene Sentinel replied:—"*Why support a straggler from the enemy's ticket on a single question, when we have a full true ticket of our own?*"

The result of the election proves that the doctrine of the Sentinel was very fully sustained, thus showing what the whigs understand by "throwing away votes," how intense is their opposition *per se* to annexation, and presenting a fine specimen of their "Polk box" logic. How many long and pathetic lectures have we heard to the point, that whoever votes for a candidate who he knows cannot be elected, thereby permitting a bad man to succeed, is responsible for his election?—Thousands will remember how earnestly Mr. Kent labored last fall to show the people that they were really responsible for the election of the man *they voted against*. True, Mr. Hale's opponent was not quite successful, but no thanks to the whigs for that. They knew he must be elected if any one? unless they supported Mr. Hale, hence they are clearly chargeable, on their own ground, with keeping an anti-Texas representative out of Congress, in consequence of which the scheme may now be consummated, even should Mr. Woodbury be again defeated.

Now, gentlemen, how is it with your doctrine of *consequences?* It was as certain as destiny that your candidate could not be elected; *you* might have secured the election of Mr. Hale, by which a heavy blow would have been struck at the slave power, and a peculiarly powerful opposer of annexation have been chosen. But instead of doing this you *threw away* your votes upon your own candidate, and have permitted the evil which you might have prevented. Are you not responsible? And should Texas be annexed in consequence of your conduct in this instance (and this is a case of great influence) will you not be fairly chargeable with having done it? Is not the whig party on its own showing in this instance, the "Polk and Texas party?" Surely the historian was right in saying, that "nothing is so fatal to history as logic;" and he might have added with equal truth, *nothing is often so fatal to logic as history!* We suggest that that famous "Polk Box" in Somerset county be carefully preserved, for it may yet become highly useful. Perhaps Governor Kent, or some whig lecturer will need it as a sort of *Illuminated Diagram.*

This case would be equally valuable in illustrating the deep concern of the whigs for liberty, when the democrats ran a candidate against Mr. Giddings in Ohio, after he was driven out of a whig Congress. Also the duty to vote always for the "most favorable" available candidate, and the "least-of-two-evils" philosophy; but we shall make this article too long.

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☞ Mr. Hamlin, at Bangor, remarked thus on the Post Office Bill:

"In all the intrigues of legislation, I have never seen any attempts so pertinaciously pursued, as those made by the opponents of this bill to procure its defeat."

These opponents were chiefly the "noble, generous" slaveholders, some of whom alleged as a reason for their course that, as the mail was now to be carried at the cheapest rates, they would lose their stage accommodations, the mails having been conveyed heretofore in coaches. So then, after the north has paid $7,000,000 in 14 or 15 years to carry southern mails, it is a very grievous thing to refuse to run their stages for them beside, at our expense.

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### LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

The Militia bill was killed by a vote so decisive in the House as to indicate that the public nuisances called *trainings*, will never be revived in this state. For the bill, 46; against it, 78.

The Temperance bill now hangs in the Senate. That body will adopt Mr. Doane's bill with the proviso that it be referred to the people; but the House insists on passing the bill into a law with apparent integrity. It will make wrenching work with parties if that bill is either rejected, or sent to the people. The "politicians" better pass the bill.

The bill for a Board of Education appears to be unfortunately lost. The new valuation is adopted by a close vote.

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The Hutchinson Family have *sung down* the whig mobocracy of N. Y., and are going to Philadelphia. We hoped those effusions of the "true liberty party" elsewhere would not wake up the brethren in N. England, but the Bath Telegraph comes with the following, *leaded*, to show the editors approbation and estimate of its value. If these whigs are "nauseated" by soul inspiring anti-slavery songs, let them stay away. Shame on such a craven spirit!

The Boston Chronicle (liberty" paper) is amazingly indignant that dissatisfaction has been expressed, by some New York papers, at the impudence of the Hutchinson family, in foisting their Abolition songs upon audiences who buy tickets to their concerts. We are glad that the impertinence of the "the family" has been rebuked. We had intended to notice this offensive conduct, when they visited this place. The Hutchinsons have more music than manners. They ought to be taught better than to nauseate the greater portion of those who patronize them, with the songs with which, at Liberty Party Conventions, they helped on the election of Polk and the Annexation of Texas.—*Utica Gazette.*

## SLAVERY AND CHRISTIANITY.

SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.—The following notice of a public sale is taken from the Savannah Republican of March 3d, 1845. After describing the plantation which was to be sold, the notice adds:—

"Also, at the same time and place, the following negro slaves, to wit: Charles, Peggy, Antonett, Davy, September, Maria, Jenney, and Isaac—levied on as the property of Henry T. Hall, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued out of McIntosh Superior Court, in favor of the Board of Directors of the *Theological Seminary of the synod of South Carolina and Georgia*, vs. said Henry T. Hall. Conditions, cash.

C. O'NEAL,
Deputy Sheriff, M. C.

We do not quote this as any thing new or strange, but only as *illustrating* a thing of common occurrence.—*Boston Recorder.*

This synod we suppose is Presbyterian, with which churches in Me. are in good fellowship relation. Take another case from Zion's Advocate.

### Ministers, Hounds, and Runaway Negroes.

The Home Missionary of the Alabama Association writing to the Alabama Baptist, on the subject of ministerial support, attributes the unwillingness of the people to support their preachers, in part to the teaching of the anti-missionary ministers. And he represents one of these riding through the country with a train of about twenty hounds, and with a brace of pistols, and a Bowie knife projecting out of his pocket, showing a handle which would make a bludgeon, as his informant told him, "large enough to kill the d——l, and thus fully armed and equipped, he makes his excursions, *hunting runaway negroes!!*"

The Missionary of the Alabama Association goes on to say:—"While it may be right and proper that some one should keep such dogs, and follow such a vocation, we think it does not fitly become the ambassadors of Christ. Let the churches then awake to the subject of *Ministerial support.*"

That is, so that their ministers may not be obliged to resort to *negro hunting* for a living. Are not these Synods and Associations, "dear brethren?" Now we ask particular consideration to the following, which, if erroneous, we will thank any one to show to be so.

"The highest kind of theft, is that which steals men, and Slavery is nothing less than this. The church which steals them, or holds slaves, which is the same thing, is a thieving church. If that church is in loving fellowship with others, they together form a BROTHERHOOD OF THIEVES."

### God's Image made Bank Stock.

In making an exhibit of the state of the Minor Bank of Florida, the cashier says:

| | |
|---|---|
| "By capital stock levied on land and negroes, | $2,974,500,00 |
| Slaves sold and mortgaged by order of the Court, | 29,700,00 |
| By land and slaves referred to in the Governor's message, | 26,090,00 |

HENRY L. RUTGERS, *Cashier.*"

This is but a common business transaction in this country. Our currency does not rest in part on human skulls, but on *living, throbbing hearts.* Is it any wonder that such currency is a little difficult to be "regulated?"

Mr. Birney thus lamely apologizes for his political course during the late Presidential election:

"But suppose we had all voted for Mr. Clay—suppose him elected, and Texas kept out—where would have been the Liberty party? Scattered among slaveholders and their allies without having accomplished anything. The Liberty party would not have been in existence at this time. It would have been completely dissolved."

We do not know whether this concession makes Mr. Birney or his cause appear more contemptible.—*Whig papers.*

We should suppose the whigs would be a little reserve respecting Mr. Birney until their forgeries against him are cancelled. Mr. Birney sincerely regards the Liberty party as essential not only to the cause of emancipation, but to the salvation of the country, hence he speaks of them in interchangeable terms, both the *cause* and the *party* expressing the same general idea. Both his "course" and his language are honorable and just, however cherished whig calculations may have been disappointed.

We have a question which we beg leave to propose in return: Which is more "contemptible," to seek the destruction of an upright man by falsehood and furgery, or to refuse to do him justice when those measures are exposed?

### What is Democracy?

Mr. Hamlin, representative from Penobscot, has lately made a speech in Bangor at a Democratic meeting, explaining his vote against the Joint Resolutions. He would gladly have given slavery one half of Texas, i. e. *made it equal to liberty*, which is the standard doctrine, but he would not give it all, and he did not understand that "democracy" required it. In the course of his speech he observed:

"I condemned the Tyler treaty, and hoped it would never again see the daylight of resurrection. (Applause.) It was so odious that it was buried in its own corruption.

Mr. Tyler's treaty, when it was presented, was accompanied by the remarks of the Chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, by which it was made entirely a slave measure. If I had voted for this measure, I should have blushed for myself as well as for you. We were told that it was to be an open question—that slavery had nothing to do with it. Was it so? No. The constitution of Texas perpetuated slavery. If annexed with this constitution, it would be wholly a slave territory. Milton Brown's resolution was also objectionable, for the SAME REASON that it defined the terms, touching slavery, on which the territory should be admitted."

Here is a pretty severe thrust at the "Star in the East," (Cary) as well as every democratic paper in the State for supporting his vote. Mr. H. says the Tyler treaty was "infamous"—that he should have "blushed" to vote for it, and that virtually the joint resolutions were of the *same character*. The rejection of Mr. Hale in New Hampshire is fully justified, what is to be done with Hamlin and the other three representatives?

After Mr. H. was through some one offered a resolution that the reasons assigned by him for not voting for annexation were insufficient, but the meeting adjourned without acting on it. What is democracy?

Senator Johnson of La., returning from congress by Cincinnati with his slave, was so unfortunate as to see him walk off a man.

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WAYLAND AND FULLER.—The letters of these men on the morality of slavery are published in pamphlet, of which a copy is received. That labored controversy contains truth and ability on both sides, counterbalanced by errors enough we apprehend to neutralize both, and render it of little potency for either good or evil. Price 37½ cts. $4 a dozen. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston.

ASTRONOMY.—M. Arago's Lectures, with additions and corrections by Dr. Lardner.—This is a closely printed pamphlet of 96 pages in which several subjects in astronomy are presented in an unusually interesting manner. We perceive also that Dr. L. is to publish his own lectures on the physical sciences, delivered in different parts of the U. S., to be comprised in 10 or 12 numbers, at 25 cts. These publications are well worthy of attention.—Greely & McElrath, N. Y.

☞ The very acceptable favor by ladies in Danville, was received with pleasure and gratitude, which with the kindness of other friends has increased the Donation to *one hundred and thirty dollars.*

☞ The Penobscot left on her first trip to Boston on Monday last. The Huntress ran on to the rocks when coming up the river, and is gone to be repaired.

☞ The article on last page respecting a railroad from Augusta to Gardiner contains much good sense,—far more we think than the plan for placing $10,000 in the bottom of the Kennebec, to be buried perhaps by the first freshet that takes place, then compelling future generations to pay for it.

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.—A small quantity of this admirable work is received, and from a hasty examination, we believe it has not been too highly recommended. It is just what was needed, and will do good service to the cause of humanity. Send immediately. Price, 50 cents.

☞ Colman, the inventor of the celebrated Æolian Attachment to the Piano, is dead, but his invention will never die while the sun lives.

☞ Perhaps our remarks last week on the Town Hall case may leave the impression that the article we quoted had no signature but the names of town-officers. It had a fictitious name, but is well understood to have been written by one of the officers of the town meeting. One object doubtless was to help his reference to "the people of Hallowell," since the Hallowell Clay Club last year refused to pass his resolutions against the Standard and its editor.

Fast day next week will be a convenient time to do up some antislavery work. Suppose liberty men should be requested to meet and then determine to take 1, 3, 5, 10, or 30 copies of liberty papers.

The Green Mountain Freeman says it received 100 new subscribers in one week. What do liberty men in Maine say to this way of doing things?

The following statement is made on the authority of Gov. Roberts:

"The well known brig "Atalanta," left the coast a week or two ago for the Havana, with upwards of four hundred slaves on board, and in sight too of a British cruiser. It had been arranged, it seems a month before, between the parties, that the Atalanta should return to Cape Mount at a set time, and her officers and crew, deliver the vessel into other hands, receive a cargo of miserable human beings, and make the best of her way off the coast. The Atalanta being an old trader on the coast, and known by most of the naval officers on this station, was not suspected by the officers of the men-of-war in sight; consequently no notice was taken of her, nor did they discover the delusion until the vessel was far, far away, and beyond their reach."

In view of facts like the above, some of the papers come out, declaring that the only feasible way to put an end to the slave trade, is by placing colonies along the coast. Such a measure may be very desirable, but will it prevent the shipping of slaves if the present market continues?—*Z. Adv.*

*From the Zion's Herald.*

### MR. TORREY.

Rev. E. W. Jackson writes from Baltimore, March 20. I visited to-day the penitentiary to see my old friend Rev. C. T. Torrey. At first I saw him through a little aperture in the partition: he had finished his task for the day at weaving by 3 o'clock, and was reading his Bible and prayer-book, the only books he is allowed. These books he reads all the time when he is not at work. I requested of Mr. Johnson, the gentlemanly warden, the privilege of an interview, which he said was contrary to their rules; but as I had been introduced by one of the directors as a clergyman, he would grant me the privilege. So he called Torrey into the office, and allowed me to converse with him as long as I pleased. He is in good health—appetite good; takes water for breakfast and supper in preference to the coffee, which is made of rye. When I asked him how he prospered spiritually, he replied, O! Br. Jackson, I have for the last three months been *unspeakably happy;*—this forenoon, at work, I thought, if it were allowed, I would shout as you Methodist do. He told me that he means to ask for books and paper, and thinks it will be granted.—He says he still loves his friends, and wishes me to express it to them. He told me he had great satisfaction in praying for his wife and children. Many of the people here think he never meant wrong, although they think he did wrong. His situation is much more comfortable than could be expected. His friends who are in Baltimore may see him, if they take the proper course; and, if they are clergymen, they will not even need a permission.

*Report of the Valuation Committee.*—The following table gives the comparative aggregate valuations of 1841 and 1845 by Counties, of the taxable property within the State:

| Counties. | 1841. Estates. | 1845. Estates. |
|---|---|---|
| York, | 7,728,640 | 7,642,788 |
| Cumberland, | 11,502,040 | 11,627,770 |
| Lincoln, | 9,801,779 | 9,859,871 |
| Hancock, | 3,428 942 | 3,477,302 |
| Washington, | 3,180,483 | 3,166,514 |
| Kennebec, | 8,631,760 | 8,917,662 |
| Oxford, | 4,720,561 | 4,021,786 |
| Somerset, | 4,235,832 | 3,925,603 |
| Penobscot, | 6,118,315 | 5,751,570 |
| Waldo, | 5,249,980 | 4,702,959 |
| Piscataquis, | 1,465,030 | 1,326,913 |
| Franklin, | 2,655,689 | 2,362,151 |
| Aroostook, | 501,843 | 436,467 |
| | $69,220,894 | $67,219,856 |

## News Items.

*Bathe! Bathe!* From one to five pounds of decayed animal matter passes off the human body daily by perspiration. To enable nature to do this work well, her avenues—pores of the skin—must be kept open. Use water, warm or cold, frequently, or the dirt will clog them up. Don't be afraid of a cold water bath, even on a cold morning and in a cold room.

The Rev. Dr. Brisbane of Cincinnati, sent his paper [anti-slavery] to a Baptist clergyman at the South whom he had baptized in the church. The pious brother returns for answer, that he will cowhide the Doctor for the insult.

A Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Recorder, under date of March 3d, says:

"Slavery still agitates us in state and church, and will continue to do so as long as it exists. The long and the short of the matter is, that the whole business of slaveholding in the United States is a wicked business, and cannot exist in contact with any thing good without fizzing and sissing like red hot iron in a spring of pure water. This is just the honest truth about the matter; and the sooner good people cease trying to humbug themselves and their neighbors, the better."

RAILROADS AND CANALS.—"On more than 350 miles of railroad in the state of Pennsylvania," (says the U. S. Gazette,) "no cars are run on the Sabbath. No merchandise, it is believed, is transported on that day on any of the railroads. The transportation boats on the main line of the canal, have ceased almost entirely to run on the Sabbath. Those companies that have discontinued business on this day, whether upon railroads or canals, are well pleased with the arrangement, believing, that in yielding to the demands of civil and divine law, they have suffered no pecuniary loss. They have also the satisfaction of knowing that they have conferred an inestimable blessing upon those in their employ."—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

It is said that if you stop up rat holes with old search warrants, every *knowing* rat will leave the premises.

Young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands.

MICH.—The House bills appropriating, in the aggregate, 250,000 acres of land for the prosecution of various works of internal improvement, have passed the senate by a strong vote.

It is said the "under-ground railroad" through Ohio, and in other places is doing good business this season.

Mr. Foster, a "true liberty man," (whig,) U. S. senator from Tennessee, delivered himself as follows on the 28th Feb: "He denounced the Abolitionists, and all their supporters, and he, for one, would do so, whenever they might attempt to violate the rights of the south; he would hold the constitution which *guarantied these rights* in one hand, and in the other a cannon with a lighted match, to receive them, and they might make choice of either of these alternatives."

"Pa, what do potatoes have eyes for?" "So they can see to grow" "Beans don't have eyes, and they grow." "Yes, but they grow wrong end up."

*Worthy of Notice.*—The Legislature of Ohio *has a majority of Whigs in both branches*; and yet, the bill to repeal the infamous Black Law of that State, and also another bill in favor of the rights of the colored population, *have been rejected!* Now we want to know, how much the cause of Liberty has gained, and how much the cause of Slavery has lost, in consequence of the Whig party being in the majority. Who will tell us?—*Hampshire Herald.*

*A Wholesome Warning.*—Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, in one of his speeches, after alluding to the ground taken by Messrs Calhoun and Upshur, that Texas is necessary for the protection of slavery, says—"If we admit that the general government can interpose and extend slavery, as a blessing, we must also admit that it can interfere and arrest it as an evil. If the North can be called on to extend the area of slavery, as a precautionary measure for the protection of southern interests, may not the people of the South be called on to extend the area of non-slavery, as a precautionary measure for the protection of northern interests?"

*Explosion of a bomb shell in New York.—Fatal Accident.*—Monday afternoon at half past four o'clock, while Mr. Edward Duvall, housesmith and Iron Founder, 102 Charlton street, was receiving into his foundry a quantity of bomb shells purchased of the U. S. Navy Department, one of them which through the most culpable neglect had been left with a charge in it, exploded, killing five persons, including Mr. Duvall himself, and shattering all the windows in the vicinity. Mr. Price, builder and mason, was in a one horse wagon near Mr. Duvall's and was instantly killed, his wagon shattered and his horse's head blown off. Richard Broderic, a youth who was passing, was also killed on the spot. Samuel Vincent, apprentice to Mr. Duvall, had both his legs blown off, and was otherwise mangled. The fifth person killed was a letter carrier in the employ of the U. S. Despatch Post, who was standing near Mr. Duvall's place at the time. His name we have not ascertained.—People in the vicinity describe the shock of the explosion as being most terrific, resembling an earthquake. The unfortunate victims of the disaster were torn in a dreadful manner; pieces of human flesh were picked up at a distance of one or two hundred feet from the spot. There were twelve bomb shells in all, weighing on average about 210 pounds each, but only one appears to have been charged, and we learn it came from the experiment ground at Sandy Hook, where it was left probably by some of the experimental gentlemen connected with that unfortunate steamer of war, the Princeton.

HAVANA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express writing from Havana, March 17th, says:

"It is now reduced to a certainty that the crop of sugar will be less than 40 per cent. of last year, and molasses is even scarcer than sugar. All kinds of American produce dull. The drought still continues, and serious apprehensions are felt for another years' crop.—Freights, none for the United States. Vessels are offering to take molasses at $2 per hogshead, of 110 gallons delivered. Not a box of sugar has been shipped or is shipping to the United States."

In the town of Gloucester, N. J., two large steam cotton factories have been recently erected, each of which has three boilers and two engines of sixty horse power. One of them is already in operation, and employs six or seven hundred operatives. Ship Denmark. arrived at Philadelphia from Mobile, a few days since, brought a cargo of cotton for these factories, which has recently been carried to Gloucester in lighters.

*Seat of Government.*—A vote on the removal of the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland was taken in the Senate last Tuesday—ayes 7, noes 20.

The Valuation Bill passed the House, in concurrence with the Senate, after a hard fight, by 3 majority—viz. 70 for to 67 against it.

Sir Robert Peel has announced that government will bring forward a measure to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews.

SWITZERLAND.—It is believed that the general of the Jesuits at Rome, has resolved to suppress the Jesuits' college in Switzerland, in order to prevent the civil war which is menaced by the continuance of the Jesuits in that country.

WISKONSAN.—The legislature of Wiskonsan passed ninety-two acts during its late session. Among the most important is the act to provide for further sale of the canal lands. It secures the settlers their lands by paying $1,25 per acre, and executing a mortgage for $1,25 more, to be paid, if required, by Congress.—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

MELANCHOLY.—Gov. Roberts of Liberia, says, dolefully enough, in a late letter:

"I had hoped to see the president of the American Colonization Society the president of the United States, and then we should have strong friends at Washington; but the great Ruler of the universe has directed otherwise, and we must quietly submit to the dispensations of divine Providence, however dark to our understandings."

A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.—Among the numerous modes of compromise between the Methodists of the North and the South, is the following, which originated at St. Louis, Mo.

Resolved, that in the spirit of compromise, we propose to refer this *vexed slavery question* to the exclusive supervision of the slaveholding conferences, subject to the laws of their respective States; and that no bishop shall be elected hereafter, who is a SLAVEHOLDER OR ABOLITIONIST.

SOUTHERN TRADE.—We despair of saving the North from the periodical drainage of its capital to make good the defalcations of the South, so long as slavery continues; because each commercial revulsion brings up a new set of merchants, who have to learn their wit only by experience, because it wouldn't do to take an anti-slavery paper. The New York Express says:—

"A failure to a large amount was announced in the street Saturday. The amount of the liabilities of the establishment is stated at $500,000 or $600,000. The house in question suspended in 1837, for a large amount, which has since been satisfactorily arranged. The business of the house was with the South, and a good part of it was in Alabama. The notes held as security have been as good as any in market, and their misfortune is that their goods either remain unsold in the southern markets, or that those sold have not been paid for. Other houses were reported, Saturday, to have failed, but, from the hesitation with which they were spoken of, we hope the reports were unfounded. One suspension always gives rise to a hundred rumors."—*Chronicle.*

ARMY OF THE POPE.—The Pope has a standing army of 14,680 men; controlled by a cardinal, president, and a board of three general officers. There is a reserve and national guard of 9,000.—*London Record.*

TURKISH EDICT IN FAVOR OF EDUCATION.—The Turkish Sultan has recently issued an order to his ministers in reference to education, and the establishment of a "vast hospital" for the empire, in which he says,—"In as much as to realize the object of my desires, it is essential, and, above all things necessary, to cause ignorance to cease, to do which is a source of merit both in this and the future life, the first care incumbent upon you will be to organize public instruction, and to found, everywhere that it is necessary, schools to diffuse instruction and propagate light."

LOOKING OUT FOR THEIR OWN HOUSEHOLD.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that about 70 members of Congress have applied directly for office for themselves, or for their sons, brothers, brothers-in-law, cousins, nephews, &c. What a precious set of patriots!

Some idea may be formed of the intercourse of our country with the Sandwich Islands, from the fact that 214 American vessels, with 6,434 seamen, and cargoes valued at $11,002,832, touched at the several islands between the 1st of January, 1844, and the 10th of October of the same year.

BIGAMY. The crime of bigamy appears to be rapidly increasing in this country. Five and twenty years ago a man married to two wives, was looked upon as a sort of a monster and no punishment was deemed too severe. But now, such a proceeding is by no means uncommon. In the list of cases tried before the criminal courts in Philadelphia during the year we find no less than *thirty-three* cases of bigamy.

*Duel between two Officers of the U. S. Navy.*—A letter, dated on board the U. S. brig Trenton, Dec. 20, 1844, gives the following particulars of a duel between two officers of that vessel:

"At Prince's Island, where we filled with excellent water, a duel was fought between two of our officers, which deprived us of the services of our First Lieutenant, Wm. Hurst. His antagonist was Passed Midshipman, Creighton. The cause was some trifling insult on the part of Mr. Hurst. Mr. Creighton sent the challenge, and they fought on the 17th of November. They left the brig about 5 o'clock, A. M., and at 7 o'clock returned. Mr. Creighton was unhurt, but Mr. Hurst was severely wounded in the legs at the first fire, the ball passing through his right leg, just above the ancle, struck the left one, causing a severe fracture."

NINE PERSONS DROWNED.—A small boat, containing nine persons, Geo. Paugh, son and daughter; Andrew Hawyer, and two other persons, who all resided at Germantown, Columbia county, N. Y., was upset in the Hudson river by the steamboat South America, on Wednesday night, and all were drowned.—The unfortunate persons were returning home from Hudson in a small boat, in tow of the steamboat Fairfield, and when opposite to their residence, the line was cast off, and they attempted to row to the shore. The South America coming down at the instant, the night being very dark and a heavy wind blowing from the south, ran over the small boat, turning every soul into the river, and they were drowned. The South America immediately stopped, and made diligent search, but nothing could be found except a few articles which had been in the boat. The daughter of Mr. Rockfeller had been married but a short time, and part of her outfit had been purchased at Hudson and was in the boat. Her husband was standing on the shore awaiting their arrival, but nothing was known on shore that night of their sad fate.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The subscriber, on the behalf of himself and family would express his most sincere and hearty thanks for the friendly visit and liberal donation from about *one hundred and fifty* individuals, on the 10th of March. Friends from other societies, who called, and contributed to the pleasure of the occasion and the obligation of the family, will accept an offering of gratitude. May all who participated in that very agreeable, social interview, be prepared to enjoy the refined society and delightful intercourse of heaven.

DAVID THURSTON.

Winthrop, March 31, 1845.

### LIBERTY STANDARD.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have for some time been maturing our arrangement for a reduction in the price of this paper. Its friends believe the cause requires that it should be far more extensively circulated, and in order to aid that object, we have resolved on this proposition, viz:

We will put the paper between this time and the close of the present volume to new subscribers, on the following terms:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy, one year, - - - | $1,50 |
| Three copies, one year, - - | 4,25 |
| Five " " " - - - | 7,00 |
| Ten " " " - - - | 14,00 |
| Fifteen " " " - - - | 20,00 |
| Thirty " " " - - - | 30,00 |

☞ *Pay IN ADVANCE, in all cases.*

And we further propose, should our circulation increase so as to render it safe for the paper, at the close of this volume, to reduce the price to all subscribers *not in arrears* at that time, to $1,50 each. To all others, $2,00.

☞ Remember that after July 1, papers will go *thirty miles* in all directions FREE OF POSTAGE!

☞ Twenty or thirty copies can be taken up in a very large number of towns, if liberty men take hold of the work *now*, and *in earnest.*

☞ Every liberty man should have a liberty paper, unless he would be robbed of his vote again by falsehood and forgery.

☞ This heavy reduction can be sustained only by a largely increased circulation. Shall it be had? The answer we leave for the liberty men of Maine.

☞ Organize Liberty Associations in every town, and agree to furnish every member with the Standard. 1000 new subscribers are confidently expected from this reduction of price and postage.

☞ The LIBERTY STANDARD will contain a small amount only of advertisements, the matter will be carefully selected and prepared for the substantial benefit of the Family, for the general reader, the Temperance cause, Music, the Farmer, the Christian, and for the Great Cause of Liberty. No effort will be spared to make it *useful.*

### A Meeting of York County Anti-Slavery Society

Will be holden at WATERBORO', *Old Corner*, TUESDAY, April 22d, at ten o'clock, A. M. Every member of the society is urgently requested to be present, as business of much importance will come before the meeting. The committee would suggest to every member to make an effort to induce as many as possible to come with them, that they may hear and judge for themselves what the wicked abolitionists intend to do.

L. P. HILLIARD, for Ex. Com.


HALLOWELL, DEC. 30, 1844.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that my wife, Elizabeth W. Tibbetts, had been afflicted with the gravel for many years, being persuaded to make use of the Togus Mineral Spring Water, she soon began to experience relief, and in the course of about two months was entirely cured, and now remains perfectly well, after the lapse of two years.

MERRILL TIBBETTS.

Attest, G. B. Wing. 6w23

(See Advertisement "To the Afflicted.")

☞ HO! YE DYSPEPTICS!—Those who are afflicted with dyspepsia, and have sought long and in vain for a remedy, are requested to glance hither the eye and learn where it may be found. The subscriber having been afflicted seriously for the past three years with the above disease, so deadening to the spirits and destructive to the enjoyment of life, (and we may well say to life itself,) and the organs of digestion having become so weak as to render it necessary to abstain from animal and also from vegetable food except the most simple, was induced, after trying many other pretended remedies, to take the *German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters;* and having taken one bottle, it gives him much happiness in being able to recommend it to all who are troubled in this manner; since by it his digestive organs are made strong, his spirits buoyant, and he again feels the return of his wonted health and vigor. The testimony of many can be given, if desired, to the same effect.

JOSEPH T. NASON,
*Principal of the Male Grammar-School.*

Hallowell, Jan. 18, 1845. s25 c19eop

[See advertisement.]

The devastation caused in all parts of this extended country by means of diseases of the Liver and Lungs, urges us to frequently point out to our readers the advertisement of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. This Herbal Syrup, is put forth boldly and confidently as a cure for those diseases, and the multitude of witnesses ready to prove its efficacy, are as respectable in character as in number, and their testimony is strong enough to win even the most stubborn of the incredulous.

*From the Boston Evening Journal, March 28th, 1843.*

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—The success which has attended the application of this remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, since its first introduction to the public by Messrs. Sands & Co., Druggests, New York, according to the testimony of many highly respectable individuals, is truly wonderful, and is a strong proof of its excellence. Messrs. Smith & Fowle, the agents for this city, are daily receiving letters from individuals who have used it with success—many of them having been afflicted with diseases which seemed to be incurable, but by the use of this article have entirely recovered, and are anxious to add their names and testimony in its favor.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets which may be obtained of agents gratis.


### Receipts for the Standard.

Enoch Pratt, $2,00; Wm. Smith, (paid in Jan.) 2,00; Zeba Washburn, 2,00; Abiel Glidden, 4,70; W. S. Sewell, 2,00; Joseph Hodgdon, 2,00; Daniel Perkins, 3,00; Wellington Heald, 4,00; Thomas S. Stone, 5,00.

### MARRIAGES.

In Biddeford, by Rev. T. N. Lord, E. H. Bascom, of Southampton, Mass., to Mrs. Sarah A. Morrill, of Biddeford.

In Phipsburg, Rev. Asa T. Loring, Pastor of Cong. Church in P., to Adelia P., daughter of Capt. Hugh Patten.

In Canton, Cornelius M. Holland to Lydia H. Reynolds.

In Houlton, Lieut. Isaac Bowen, U. S. 1st Artillery, to Catharine Cary.

### DEATHS.

In this town, 3d inst., Mrs. Julia Ann, wife of Mr. Augustine Lord, and daughter of Mr. Sullivan Kendall, aged 29.

In this town, 31st ult., Mrs. Caroline A., wife of Mr. John N. Havey, aged 24.

In Bath, Mrs. Wealthy, wife of Mr. Joshua Moody, aged 68.

In Bancroft Plantation, (Aroostook county,) Joseph Nollens, aged 50, formerly of Sidney, Me.

In Augusta Mrs. Sabra, wife of Samuel Cony, aged 36 years.

In Winthrop, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Freeman Dexter, aged 45.

In Vassalboro', Mrs. Bethiah, wife of Samuel Cross, aged 67.


## C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

THE great and principal object to be desired in any medicine that makes any pretension to cure all or any class of diseases, is, that it should show evidence of such power of cure and in a reasonable speedy time. In disease of a complicated nature, where the effect is deep seated, as in Consumption, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and pain in the Breast and side, it is an extremely difficult matter to bring it under the effect of usual remedies. It appears requisite that the compound should be of such a peculiar combination, that all its materials may act simultaneously upon the affected organ, and not have its power diffused to other parts of the human frame, and that these materials have some defined medical effect on that organ. Most truly in the Health Restorative do the component parts, when separately or collectively considered, most convincingly show their individual and connected power and efficacy. Thus it is that this remedy exerts such an astonishing influence in the complaints for which it is commended. If in any solitary case it has not proven efficacious, the confidence of the public would have been shaken, but from its never failing promptness in checking the ravages of disease, and its sure power in restoring to health and strength, it is placed beyond even the possibility of a doubt that the acme of perfection in such a medicine has been gained. Let the certificates of the great and most honest men of our country on a faithful trial of the Restorative, convince those who seem otherwise incredulous of such a remedy. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, N. Y., has appointed S. ADAMS Ag't, Hallowell. 4w25

GERMAN TONIC AND AROMATIC

# BITTERS.

FORMERLY PREPARED BY D. F. BRADLEE, *BOSTON.*

THIS fine herbal medicine is a compound of surpassing excellence and perfection—highly refined, extremely grateful to the taste, and remarkably warming, stimulating and invigorating in all its effects upon the system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated, yet smooth and delicious as the mildest wine. It is unquestionably a never failing remedy for Impurity of the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, Dizziness and general Debility of the system.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Students, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others, whose health has been injured by confinement and close application to business. It restores the action of the stomach, increases the quantity of the blood, and imparts to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of confirmed health. The price of this Grand Restorative is $1,00 per bottle.

For sale by S. Adams, S. Page & Co. and B. Wales, HALLOWELL; H. Smith & Co. G. M. Atwood and A. T. Perkins, Gardiner; J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller and Dillingham & Bicknell, Augusta; T. S. Bowles & Co. H. Hyde and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; E. Dana, Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co. Topsham; H. H. Hay, Portland; G. L. Pease, E. Wilton; T. Frye, Vassalboro'; A. Plaisted, Waterville; H. Nason, Farmington; A. F. Parlin and Fuller & Dyer, Skowhegan; C. Potter & Co. and G. W. Ladd, Bangor; and wholesale and retail by

c18 s24 SAMUEL ADAMS, *Hallowell.*

REMEDIES for the Piles; Sick Headache; Rhumatism; Salt Rheum; Scrofula; Deafness; General Debility; Coughs and all the ills that flesh is heir to, can be found at the 9

Kennebec Fountain of Health.

### SUGAR.

S. PAGE & Co. have just received a new stock of Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, H. White, H. Brown, and P. Rico SUGAR, of very fine qualities, which will be sold low. 12

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR for sale by
11 S. PAGE & Co.

### Citron, Raisins,

AND Currants—Tamarinds—Figs—Spices, whole and ground—Shells—Cocoa, &c. can be found at
11 SAM'L ADAMS.

### Bristol Brick,

A GOOD article, for sale at
Feb. 20. 23 R. G. LINCOLN'S.

### Notice to Brick-makers.

THE subscriber will have at his disposal next spring, a number of MAYO'S PATENT BRICK PRESSES; made in the most approved manner. The above Presses have been in use for a long time, and are almost the only ones that have been used in New England, for the last eight or ten years.

Any person wishing to engage in the most profitable part of the brick-making business, can be furnished with a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction, by applying to the subscriber. GEO. POLLARD.

Hallowell, Feb. 1, 1845. 3m20

### Pure Winter Sperm,

AND other OILS, of different qualities and prices, for sale by 11 SAM'L ADAMS.

CHURNS—a new and improved article just received and for sale by R. G. LINCOLN. 11

RICE FLOUR—a superior article for Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c.—an excellent article for gruel for the sick, can be found at the 'Fountain of Health.'

TRUSSES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS; a new assortment just received at the *Fountain of Health.* Nov. 30. 11

### NEW STORE.

A. F. PALMER has taken the Store, two doors south of the Hallowell Exchange House, where he has just opened and offers for sale a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Teas; Coffee; Sugar; Molasses; Spices; Saleratus; Raisins; Tobacco; Cigars, Pickles; Flour, Dry Fish; Corn; Indian and Rye Meal; Rice; Nails, &c. &c. Also a good assortment of ENGLISH and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or approved credit.

CASH paid for OATS and WHITE BEANS.

Hallowell, Aug. 17, 1844. 48tf

JUST RECEIVED at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Warehouse, 100 prs Walnut Ox Bows—Wood Saws and Frames—Saw Horses—Clothes Horses, &c. Nov. 30. 11

JUST received by the subscriber, a well-selected assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS & GROCERIES, which he will sell at reasonable prices. S. ADAMS.
Nov. 16, 1844. 9

### Douglass' Axes!!

TO WOOD CHOPPERS AND LUMBERMEN. The Douglass Axe Manufacturing Company is probably the most extensive establishment for the manufacturing of Axes, there is in this Country, and their long experience, and great facilities for carrying on their business enables them to offer a superior article, at the very lowest price. The subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass Axes, stamped *Reynolds & Son*, or *George Reynolds*, and will warrant all Axes of this mark against breaking, or turning. They are a very handsome article, and are offered at the very lowest manufacturers' prices. R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Dec. 15, 1844. 14

### Lamp Oil.

WINTER STRAINED SPERM, and Winter Strained WHALE OIL for sale by
11 S. PAGE & Co.

### Wedding Cake.

S. PAGE & Co. keep constantly for sale the materials for making Wedding Cake, such as Currants, Citron, Mace, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins and Rose Water, all of which will be sold low. 15tf

*For the Liberty Standard.*

## ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Lo! over my country dark storm clouds are low'ring,
And vengeance seems threat'ning her glory and pride;
Say what fearful stain is it sullies her bosom,
That causes such soul-chilling woes to betide?

Fierce war and destruction are awfully pending,—
My country, say why should such curses be thine?
How last thou incurred the Almighty's displeasure,
That he should destroy thee, while yet in thy prime?

Thou, who hast been counted the glory of nations,
For freedom, equality, justice and right,
Why now must thy name be a scoff and derision,
And thy character sink into darkness and night?

Say, what is thy sin?—Hark! a sound like an echo;
From thy southern dominions, now comes to my ears;
'Tis the clanking of fetters, the groans of thy captives,
Who famish in thraldom, and languish in fear.

Ah! this is thy sin, thou false boaster of freedom!
Thou holdest the sons of fair Afric in chains;
Still striving to rivet them closer and stronger
By annexing new tracts to oppression's domains.

But thou canst not prevail; for the sighs of the captive,
His groans, and his blood, and unrecompensed toil,
His wounds and his bruises, his heart-rending sorrows,
His tears and his sweat, which have watered thy soil;

And the blood of thy martyr, the martyr of freedom,
Have ascended to God who is mighty in power;
And He will avenge them in wrath and in justice;
Thy daily transgressions must hasten his hour.

Then wake, O my country, and see thy condition—
O turn from transgression ere mercy is o'er;
Repent of thy sins, if thou yet mayest be pardoned,
If, for thine offence there's remission in store.

Go, break every yoke and set free the oppressed,
And God, in his mercy, may yet grant thee rest;
Repent and forsake, and come humbly before him,
And through infinite goodness thou yet may'st be bleat.

ABIGAIL.

Temple, 3d month 30, 1844.

# Miscellany.

*From the Lowell Offering.*

## OUR SCHOOLMASTER,

### And how he came to be Married.

Every body knows the position of a country schoolmaster in New England, and that it is but second to the minister; while at the same time, he is considered a more marketable and come-at-able commodity. The minister is, almost ever, a married man; and if he is not, he has failed in setting the most essential example before the rising generation of his congregation. But a married schoolmaster is proof positive that "the committee" have consulted their own taste, instead of the grown-up girls of the district.

But our schoolmaster was not a married man; and whether the fact that the head committee-man had three marriageable daughters, not pledged to vow constancy to any swain, had any thing to do with the selection, is a question which has never been solved for public benefit. The schoolmaster had not been long among us before the old school-house was filled to overflowing. And it is a remarkable fact, that that winter there were more large girls in school than there had ever been before, or have been since. The importance of education seemed particularly appreciated by all who had hopes, or even wishes of becoming wives. And Elbert Bill who was something of a wag, seriously declared that "grandma'am White," who was "the oldest inhabitant," wanted to go to school too, if she could only get a place to board near the school-house. In truth, the schoolmaster was a "proper nice young man," and somehow all the girls found out the same fact. Not a quilting, or party, was perfect without his presence; and the samples of good cooking, which came under his inspection, would have won the heart of any single man, if, as some of the ancients supposed, that article had any immediate connection with the palate. Pies, puddings, cakes and tarts, of all which the preparation was ascribed to Polly, Sally, Betsey, or Margery, or whichever the favorite daughter might be, who had the best chance to please the schoolmaster's taste. If the hind god, like flies, was to be trapped with sweets and molasses, he would have been caught in every house but one in the district.

The schoolmaster remained impregnable to the assaults, both upon his heart and stomach. He never suspected the mines which were prepared for his upset in every direction. The girls began to think that surely he was engaged; and that is almost as bad as being a married man. But they were mistaken. His heart was free and unfettered. And what they lacked in a quick discernment of his weak side. Every person is assailable, and the whole tact of the affair is to discover and humor their weak point, or peculiar whim.—But the girls were all at fault—they smiled and pouted in vain; their mammas made cookies and sweetmeats for their credit without advancing their interest in the least; as the schoolmaster's eccentricity was so closely connected with his scholastic duties that it was not mistrusted. But his mind was the abstract of a mathematical problem. There was not a puzzle in "Thomas' Almanac" but he could decipher; and he never was happy or satisfied without a fractional anxiety. But the girls were all so anxious about the dividend of his affections that it never occurred to them that the square of his rationality could only be obtained by the addition of a black pencil to their charms. At last, one wiser, or with more tact than the rest, suspected the truth, and finding that the usual methods of captivation had failed, she became deeply interested in all mathematical puzzles, and often invited the master home with her to finish the "sums" and solve the problems which she had gathered together in a file of old almanacs as long as a century. He was at ease; and, without inquiring *why*, his feet would almost involuntarily turn to where he was sure to find a cheerful fire, a bowl of apples, and a slate and pencil ready for his amusement. Jane Baker was elated with her strategem, and the result was all she wished, and what might have been anticipated. For, make a man happy—show him that you sympathize with and understand his foible, and there must be some reason why, if he does not reward you with his love, or what, in his estimation, is the same thing, the privilege of wearing his name.

Jane did well: she caught the schoolmaster, and then had her life to learn that a mathematical husband was even more tedious than a mathematical lover.

Some five years after, I paid them a visit at their own domicil. I found Jane with as ready tact as ever, and her husband puzzling over "Greenleaf's last edition." Three children by children had been given them in rapid, the energetic manner in which the youngest used its lungs, I drew the conclusion that it inherited its mother's activity, instead of its father's love of science and quiet.

The schoolmaster, with his usual dignity, bade me welcome, and began to solicit my opinion to the probable merits of a book on geometry, which was to be published sometime. But Jane interrupted him with

"John, the fire is minus, and you will particularly oblige me to solve the problem of how many sticks of wood it would take to make a good one."

He mechanically turned to his black board for the answer; but she again interrupted the train of his thoughts with

"Please, husband, give us a practical illustration, and then, by the warmth, we will prove the correctness."

Like an obedient husband he proceeded to comply with the request, and then returned to his favorite amusement. He was scarcely seated before Jane again propounded a puzzle for his solution.

"Husband," said she, "supposing one dead chicken would make a comfortable meal for three, how long would it take to make two live chickens dead?"

"Yes, yes, yes, my dear," he returned, "but don't interrupt me now, as I am just finishing the equation of this problem, which never has been solved by any mathematician. If I can get it arranged correctly, the solution will be positive."

"But a hungry family and squalling children are problems which must be solved first," she returned, laughing.

He cast one look at his black-board of saddened sorrow, and, alas! the fatal mistake, one of anger in his wife; but he was too well trained to dispute the command insinuated.

I looked a puzzle, but I did not dare propound it; yet she was too well versed in the root of the quarrel not to understand it.

"He is good and kind," said she, in explanation, "but he loves a problem of figures and signs better than that of living. He never knows hunger or cold while in his abstractions of fractions, and I dare not propose my questions decidedly, or have them forgotten."

"But—" said I. But I did not dare propound the question.

She laughed, and said, "Oh, I understand: you want to know why he is so obedient. It is a long story to tell, but the discussion of it was, that after I had suffered neglect—seen myself rivalled by an old black-board, and my children requiring some interest from their father, I was obliged to come to an open rupture, and say that it should not be—that he never should do a sum in the house until he attended to my requests first."

"But how could you effect this?" I inquired.

"Easy enough," she returned: "I only seated myself by him, and rubbed out his figures and signs as fast as he could make them; and then we came to an agreement that he should do my bidding at night, and I would leave him in quiet when possible."

"Why," said I, in astonishment, "I thought he loved you."

"Love me!—he loves nothing but his problems; and we came to the compromise from no other desire of his, but to save his darling signs and demonstrations. And," she continued, energetically, "if you marry, marry a rowdy; marry any thing but a quiet man in love with abstractions, fractions, equations, roots, factors, binominals, and trinomials."

JESSIE.

## MILITIA BILL.

Extracts from the very sensible remarks of Mr. Smiley, of the Senate, on the new militia Bill.

Mr. SMILEY said:—In the days of my childhood this martial enthusiasm was infused into my childish bosom. And I now distinctly recollect the time when, together with some forty or 40 boys, I have marched at the sound of an old tin pail, for we could not so easily obtain the *regular* martial music at that time, though we possessed all the martial feelings, and as truly enjoyed all the military honors as those of riper years.

Not only so, but in after life, when the law of the State demanded it, at the age of eighteen, I enlisted in the independent company of infantry in this village, and became the owner of my colors, red gaiters, and cap resembling the half of the shell of a pumpkin inverted, into which was placed perpendicularly a rod some eighteen inches long, wound about with the tail of a rooster or some other fowl; and thus uniformed with gun, knapsack, &c., have I trudged through all the streets of this town *from morn till night*, till nature was exhausted and my weary limbs demanded repose, merely to gratify the vanity of the hero who strutted in front with his sword, epaulette, and feather some six inches taller than mine.

It may be unnecessary for me to say that I am opposed to war, opposed to trainings and all other military operations, as unnecessary, expensive and demoralizing in their influences. Individuals fall out, one is killed—it is murder, the other is hung. Nations quarrel and kill their thousands—it is glory. But the world is getting right on this subject. Moral power has been called into action by the march of intellect, and will continue to advance as light and knowledge increase, till nations will learn war no more. Mankind *naturally* love the excitement of war. It is the sport of the savage and the passion of the civilized man. It has been studied as an art from the days of Nimrod to the present day. And from the day of that "mighty hunter" down to Napoleon, glory and renown have followed those who have excelled in war and made the greatest destruction of human life. Men love to figure in the history of their country, to boast of their valor, and have monuments erected to perpetuate the remembrance of their victories.

But I am getting too sentimental. The Senator from Washington tells us that under our present military organization, we are in danger of insurrection and invasion; and we are un-safe. But I believe that since we have existed as a State, there has not been an instance in which the militia have been called upon to suppress a mob or insurrection, and I do not learn that any thing of the kind is even threatened or thought of. His fears in this respect are without foundation. In this peaceable State at this peaceful time, for the Senator to express *fears* of that sort, does not speak well of his courage. For one who has risen high in military fame, and who, as the Hon. Senator informs us, under day, has worn the epaulets till his shoulders have become round, to express fears, certainly to me *looks* a little cowardly.

With regard to invasion, I believe the Senator need have no fears, except it be from insulted Mexico. But she is weak and we are so strong, that she may be insulted with impunity. So the Senator need give himself no trouble, unless he, being in the secret, is expecting the new administration to carry out the experiment of annexation, and at the *earliest practicable period* annex to the United *States* of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which case, we might find that we had waked up the ire of John Bull, and might possibly need a well organized and efficient militia to repel the invaders.

For many years no act of the Legislature has given such general satisfaction as that of last year, abolishing military trainings. The people without distinction of sect or party, have given it their hearty approval. And I do not believe that there is an individual in the State, except such as are now, have been, or expect to be connected with an epaulette, that desires any more efficient organization than the militia than the present. Is there one so low as to wish to submit to all the menial duties of a private in a company of infantry in time of peace and safety, merely to gratify the vanity of some individual with a feather and cocked hat? If there is, I envy not his condition. The law of last winter relieves the poor man upon whom all the burthen was thrown, from three or five days hard service in the most busy season of the year, besides the expense of furnishing himself with arms and equipments at an expense of some fifteen dollars. It relieves the State Treasury from a draft of thirty or forty thousand dollars per annum for powder and rations, which is no small matter when we consider that most of that sum is drawn from the pockets of the laboring classes in the shape of increase in the shape of taxes—besides perpetual drafts by way of pensions in consequence of broken and amputated limbs. Swarms of petitioners come up here at every session of the legislature asking for their arms, their limbs, and their sightless eyes, received, not in *fighting the enemy*, not in *suppressing mobs* and *insurrections*, because we have no such thing, but in *learning to do so*. They excite the sympathy of the Legislature, obtain the money, and receive pensions of from two to four or eight dollars per month if they have been humble enough to carry a gun, but if they were *vain* enough to seek an epaulette and *fortunate* enough to get them it, much more. I do not complain that these pensions are allowed. In most cases they should receive much more than they do. The State having required the service, should *fully* remunerate them for their losses. Government will not restore to them their amputated limbs or the sight of their eyes. Their sufferings terminate only with their lives.

Now what equivalent do we receive for all this additional expense? What benefit has resulted to the State from it? We have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in these military matters, while not a single case of insurrection or invasion has threatened us, and no possible danger has existed. I suppose, however, I should have excepted the famous Aroostook War.

Nations, like individuals should endeavor to deal with others as they would have others deal with them, and they will seldom if ever be driven to the necessity of enforcing their rights with the sword.

The bill now under consideration, as amended, provides for the organization of one hundred and twenty volunteer companies, who are to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State which will probably amount to $72,000. To each company is to be paid annually $100, which annouts to the sum of $12,000 more, which together with the expense of arms and equipments, makes the round sum of $84,000 to begin with, and a perpetual charge of $12,000 for military services. Now I would ask, if that amount of money could not be more profitably expended. The most dangerous foes to the liberties of our republic and the safety of the States, are ignorance, superstition and intemperance. As a means of defence and for the safety of the people, I had rather see one schoolhouse, and our army of forty thousand Washingtonians carrying refreshing water from the able bodied organized militia that our State in its highest state of military glory ever mustered.

Take this $84,000 which this bill provides for the first year to defray the expenses of the militia—[Here] among the school districts of the State for the purpose of educating the rising generation—suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks, and you more effectually promote the safety and happiness of the people, than by organizing and drilling the militia, and building forts and armories. A general diffusion of knowledge is the surest bulwark of a nation, and the strongest arm of defence, is the moral virtue of the people.

## MOURNING IN LIBERIA.

We well remember the evident satisfaction with which the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, then secretary of the Colonization Society at New York, in 1839, affirmed his belief that a few months would see the president of the American Colonization Society elected president of the United States, and then the cause would be fully adopted by the government, and go on with energy and triumph, instead of dragging along on the miserable pittances doled out by private liberality. But there was a slip between the cup and the lip, and Mr. Harrison was made president, and the government was surrounded by influences and demands that left nothing to be done for colonization. Year by year, it seems, the hope was still more vivacious and the disappointment still more aggravating. The N. York Journal of Commerce publishes an extract of a letter from Gov. Roberts, expressing his deep regret at the defeat of Mr. Clay. He says:

"I had hoped to see the president of the American Colonization Society the president of the United States, and then we should have strong friends at Washington; but the great Ruler of the Universe had directed otherwise, and we must quietly submit to the dispensations of divine Providence, however dark to our understandings."

It seems, however, that this is not the only trouble, though the governor represents (as Liberian governors have always done and are bound to do) the colony as flourishing; it seems there is one part of the concern that is very far from prosperous. The Liberia Herald, which has been so often referred to as the organ of the colonial character and beneficial effects of the colony, is about to be discontinued; and the groans and complaints of the editor let out the secret that the paper was always dependant for support on the money received from this country, and furthermore, that it has also been the means of cheating the poor editor in Liberia.

"We have now for five long, long years been conducting the paper on our own responsibilities and at our own cost. In no one year has it paid its way—in most of them we have sunk one half the cost of publishing."

"The largest number of subscribers we have ever had on our books, did they all pay, will not by any means support the paper.—*Eighty is the highest number of colonial subscribers we have ever had*, and THREE-FIFTHS OF THESE HAVE NEVER PAID A CENT."

"To America we have looked for support—especially to the American Colonization Society, to afford us on to the enterprise, by lofty assurances of sympathy. But alas! poor Yorick. Judge Wilkeson, who was then (1839) in power, ordered the society to be put down for 150 copies, said he had ordered the agents of the society to act as agents for the paper, and entertained no doubt that a large subscription list would soon be made out. He sent also at the same time, the address of 74 additional subscribers, to whom he requested the paper to be sent.—These subscribers, he said, have paid their subscription to the society, and the society would account to us."

The payment for the 74 subscribers never reached the publisher; the 150 copies were paid for by the society for two years, 1839 and 1840.

"Since then the account has remained in *statu quo*. We have repeatedly urged the secretary with line upon line, but have not succeeded except in one instance to break his ominous silence. Then he assured us that we were exerting a powerful influence for good—doing wonderfully in the way of elevating our race, and intimated that an occasional thought was entertained of doing something on our account. We hope we shall never be insensible to praise, but so much compliment to a hungry man is like cambric ruffles on a crocus shirt.

Therefore we say with shame and mortification, that the society is so systematically receding from its pecuniary obligations and liabilities to us, that we cannot reasonably hope that it will ever do justice. We have sunk money lent to its agents here to carry on its operations, and in other supplies furnished, and services rendered, to an amount which we would not venture to mention, were not proof at hand to sustain the charge. We ask, therefore, if there is no way of getting the society to do some little of justice in a pecuniary way."—*Chronicle.*

## LIBERTY POETESS.

The author of the following lines, Miss Sarah J. Clarke, of New Brighton, Pa., is strictly the Poet of Liberty. Her harp has been tuned in harmony with, and in aid of, the cause. Her productions have been widely circulated in the anti-slavery papers. Lately we see she is a candidate for the more popular favor of the Ladies. The following appeared in the New Mirror, and was called by Willis, a "remarkable poem, by a new writer."

*From the Evening Mirror.*

### Spirit Longings.

BY MISS SARAH JANE CLARKE.

I look upon life's glorious things,
The deathless hopes of song,
The grand, the proud, the beautiful,
The wild, the free, the strong,
And wish that I might take a part
Of what to them beleng.

Hurrah! the fearless ship goes forth
Where ocean billows sweep!
Proud as a steed, swift as a bird,
She dashes through the deep!
Her drapery of snowy sail
Around her stately form,
Majestic form in the calm,
Bellona in the storm!

Thus may I, on the sea of life,
Launch forth all trustful and brave—
Wait through the lonely, tedious calm,
And breast the stormy wave.

Bold Eagle, gazer on the sun—
Child of the upper air!
In low, unworthy strifes and sports
He disdains not to share;
Behold him in a mountain land,
When storm-clouds roll on high,
Upon the gathering tempest look
With calm, unerring eye!
Loud thunders peal and crash around—
He knoweth no affright,
But spreads his wings upon the blast,
And speeds his upward flight!
Red lightnings blaze along his path,
And play around his form—
He joys, he glories, he exults,
In striving with the storm!

Thus may my nature bear with her,
Whatever may betide,
A scorn of all things low and mean,
A stern and lofty pride:
Thus may a dauntless, daring strength,
Be given unto my soul,—
Thus, thus through tempests may it sweep
On, upward to its goal!

The bright, the beautiful, the glad,
The swift and silvery river!
Dim woods, dark rocks around it frown,
But it laugheth on forever!

Thus may my heart, a joyous thing,
Go laughing o'er the earth,
And nothing sudden, nothing awe,
Its careless, childlike mirth.

The blue, the broad, the deep, the strong,
The swift, unfettered Sea!
Methinks he might well be taught the world
That God had made it free.
He lies at rest, upon his breast
The stars are mirrored bright—
He sees move through the courts of heaven,
The lovely Queen of night.
And his strong voice would seem to meet
Her sweet smile's placid light!
Though worlds—though all created things
Should league to quell command,
He lies at rest. But see, the winds
Are loosed from God's right hand,
And sea-bird screameth with affright,
And the seaman steers to land!

Thus may this soul of mine be free,
Thus know no changing cheer;
Thus may its soft pulses ever swell
Beneath the smile of love;
Thus may the will of God alone
Move its unfathomed deep,
And wake its rushing, flashing thoughts
From their inglorious sleep!

A gentle star lit up in heaven,
And meekly beaming there,
Its quiet light, a heart trembling down
The sweet and silent air;
Within the mist, behind the cloud,
Its living rays still shine,
Like sacred thought, though sorrow wreaths
That circle round the shrine.

Thus may my life shine forth, a star
Through all existence' night;
Unquenched by mists, undimmed by clouds,
And lost in morn's full light.

No earthly crown may bind my brow,
No gems about me shine;
But these, all these I scorn, vow,
God helping, *shall* be mine!

My soul shall yet defy life's storms,
In all their blustering power,
My heart laugh at the thunder peal,
Still rolling heavier, higher,—
My burning at unequalled fire—
Flash back the lightning's fire!

Still shall that soul seek to enfold
The wide world in its love,
Still shall that heart be as an ark
For every wearied dove,
And still that voice be heard and raised
In prayer and faith above!

*Baltimore Coal trade.*—The brig Treaty has just taken in a cargo of 300 tons Cumberland coal, destined for New York, for the use of the steamer Great Western. We learn that vessels are still wanted to the eastward. —*Baltimore American.*

The *Turks Island Gazette*,states that there are about 160,000 bushels Salt on hand, selling at 6 1-2 cents. In about three weeks there will be considerably more raked, if good salt weather continues; the Ponds are in an excellent progressive state.

## LEARN A TRADE.

How often do we hear middle aged men say, 'I wish I had learned a trade.' Why do they express the wish? Because they see the mechanics obtaining every luxury, and prosperers around them, while they and their employers barely get a support. Who are suffering the poverty? Mechanics? Is not your wealthiest neighbor a mechanic? Yet strange to say many young men will not learn trades—they wish for more *respectable* employment. They don't wish to gash their hands by edge tools, or lay bare their shins by machinery. Nay more, if they go to trades, they will soil their hands; brush coal skins and be obliged to wear coarse clothing.

Now, we say to you, some parents are unwise enough to permit their sons to learn what they please and continually run themselves in debt. How frequently do too indulgent parents say my boy is too weakly to work at a trade—the fact is a little daily labor would help such a boy materially. The hatred of a hand saw, a sledge hammer, a printing press and a last, is not the thing. Unless more boys are put to trades, or on farms, in a few years every city, town and village in the Union will be crowded with ruffle shirted and scrubbed gentlerks, doctors, ministers and paupers. Now in all conscience, we have too many by one half of such characters who are sucking the life-blood from their country.

A word to the young.—Learn trades. Work at something—no matter what. Go to a tailor's shop, a printing office, or a sail loft; by then you will be happy if you live, and always have within your reach the means of good support. Rich or poor, no matter, do something useful and you will never repent it, even should you live to the age of Methusaleh. —*Par. Journal.*


## Steamboat Notice.

THE STEAMER PENOBSCOT has been newly repaired and fitted up in principle style on the route between Boston and Bangor, and will leave Boston as soon as the ice is clear of Ice.

After the new and splendid steamer KENNEBEC is built expressly for the route to run in connection with the Penobscot. Time of commencing and days of sailing will be advertised as soon as the days of sailing are fixed.

HOLLIS HEAD & PAGE, Agents.

Hallowell, Feb. 28, 1845.

## AMERICAN HOTEL,

CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES BY

WEBBER FURBISH,

WATER ST., HALLOWELL.

## Dr. John D. Buzzell's FAMILY MEDICINES.

### VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver as well as all other derangements, arising from those causes proceeding a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, dizziness of the stomach, costiveness, sick headache, dullness, jaundice, piles, dropsy, &c. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck are also taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation, they will remove pile and Anti-chronic disease, in all cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

### VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the relief of nervous or bilious headache, dizziness, indigestion, dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be free from mercury, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they so energize and stimulate the stomach and bowels to expel every impurity, but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

### ANTI-ACID AND CARMINATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysterics, hypochondriac, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

### COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled as the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleurs, and eliminates all the acrimonious matter, consequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

### COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the breast, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

### HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and in every case recovered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his own practice for the last fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointments for the cure of tetter and all other cutaneous

### ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of tetter, and all cutaneous eruptions, tetter for a scald head, one of the worst of diseases.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face and body, which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing the same rules in all cases as to taking according to accompanying directions, the anti-erupitive or cooling powder.

### ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWDER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

### AGENTS.

HALLOWELL, SIMON PAGE; Hallowell & Readfield, J. Churchill; Gardiner, A. F. Perkins; Augusta, J. Wood; Farmington, A. K. P. Abbott; Winthrop, Stanley & Clark; Leeds, Stephen Whitney; Livermore, S. C. Moulton, Taylor, Hitchcock & Co.; Fayette, H. Chase; Wayne, Bliss, Bryant, Upham & Tyler; Monmouth, A. B. Blake; Vassalboro', Thomas Pitt; Vassalboro', Henry Weeks; East Vassalboro', J. C. Tabor; Benton, W. Dodge & Son; Skowhegan, Barnington, L. Bursley; Brunswick, Wm. Baker; Calais, J. & Richards & Co.; Eastport, J. Beckford, Dr. Richardson; Bristol, H. G. O. Wentworth; Saco, Dr. J. A. Berry, Dr. F. Storer: Bingham, S. Goodrich; Skowhegan, A. F. Parlin.

Address Nathan Wood, Portland, Maine. All orders will be promptly attended to.

August, 1844. 1y2

## CROCKERY WARE,

ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY TRADE,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN, Hallowell.

## Crockery, Glass & China Ware

JUST OPENED

TWENTY Packages, which make my assortment UNUSUALLY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE, comprising nearly all the latest patterns, of the most desirable prints and colors, namely:

500 DOZEN Blue, Blue Printed, Blue Edge, Purple, Pink White, White Granite, Yellow Stone and Edged PLATES of all sizes.

65 sets of EXTRA WARE of all colors.

25 sets of superior Gilt, Raised Figured, Raised and Bronzed do. Embossed blue do. Plain White do.

Assorted CHINA TEA WARE with Plates to correspond.

100 sets printed and white Granite TEAS & COFFEES

500 do Common Enamelled TEAS

100 dozens Printed and Enamelled BOWLS

50 do do do and Stone NAPPIES

12 do do do PLATTERS

30 do do do PITCHERS

30 do do do MUGS

50 — do do CHAMBER SETS

96 pairs Iron do STEAMED

200 do heavy Cut, Fluted, Press'd & Plain LAMPS

125 doz heavy double flint, cut, fluted & pl'n TUMBLERS

A large assortment of Preserve Dishes and Jars, Bulb Glasses, Wine Glasses, Glass Sugars and Creamers, &c. &c. *Also*

A good lot of ASSORTED CRATES for country trade, containing from $30 to $60 each, which will be selected with care, which are offered nearly at Boston prices.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Oct. 22, 1844. 6 *Nos. 1 & 2 Lincoln's Corner.*

## Notice.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Society's prices—for gratuitous distribution among the destitute.

☞ An assortment constantly on hand.

January, 1845. 1

## THE LIBERTY STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning,

AT

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

T. W. & G. E. NEWMAN, Printers,

*Water Street, Hallowell.*

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance.

## Agents

FOR THE LIBERTY STANDARD.

SOMERSET CO. W. W. Dinsmore, Norridgewock; T. Dinsmore, Madison; J. Kimball, Bloomfield; J. E. Cayford, Cornville; B. Cayford, Skowhegan; W. C. Stinson, Pittsfield; W. F. Folsom, Starks; T. P. Elder, New Portland; B. Atwood, Fairfield; J. Merrill, St. Albans.

KENNEBEC CO. H. Waters, Augusta; Otis Hawes, Vassalboro'; Daniel Curry, Winthrop; Samuel Cordis, Wayne; Asa Hutchins, Fayette; Edward Gilley, Belgrade; Sherman Hale, West Waterville. Jona. Winslow; L. Crosby, Albion; Abel Chadwick, China; J. Stevens, Windsor; J. Meacham, Pittston; Eben Moore, Gardiner; B. S. Nason, Hallowell.

BBLS. WHITING for sale by

11 S. PAGE & Co.

PORT WINE and other kinds suitable for sickness, for sale by S. PAGE & Co., Apothecaries.

## Britannia Ware.

R. G. LINCOLN has just received a good assortment of Britannia Ware, consisting of Coffee Pots—Tea Pots—Lamps—Castors—Flutted Cups—Tumblers—Spoons—&c. &c. 11

Nov. 25.

## Kennebec Fountain of Health.

THE subscriber has made arrangements for having his establishment a depot of the Genuine popular Remedies of the day, and trusts from his experience in the business, to give satisfaction to all who may consign Medicines to him, as well as to the public, in procuring and vending only the genuine.

Nov. 16, 1844. 9 SAML ADAMS.

Cash advanced on consignments of Medicines.

## S. PAGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

ALSO DEALERS IN

W. I. GOODS—WINDOW GLASS—PAINTS—OILS—DYE STUFFS & MACHINE CARDS,

No. 2 Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL.

## To the Afflicted.

ALL persons suffering under cutaneous disorders, tetter, etc., will save the trouble of visiting Togus Mineral Spring, and making a fair trial of the efficiency of the water, and do not receive any benefit therefrom, shall be entitled to their board at the Togus Boarding House *free of cost*, and no cure—by this unequalling of the extraordinary healing properties of this water in cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other humors; the proprietor challenges the world to make trial of the remedy to satisfy themselves of its efficiency.

ORRIN EMERSON.

Hallowell, Nov. 22, 1844. 3m10

## Wooden Ware.

THE largest assortment of Wooden Ware on the consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

A large lot of Wooden Bowls and Trays; Cheese Tubs; Cheese Presses; Small Tubs; Wash Boards, (Copper, Zinc, and Wood;) Measures; Milk Pails; Keelers; Nest Boxes; Spice Boxes; Handled Dippers, (Tin and Wood;) Vessels; Willow Market Baskets; Willow Clothes Baskets; Children's Patent Churns; Clothes Pins; Clothes Horses; Rolling Pins, & Bread Boards; Ox Yokes; Ox Bows; Steer Bows; Bench Screws; Saw Frames; Nailed Chairs; Children's Patent Churns; Common Dash Churn; Dry Measures; Barrel Covers; Broom; Hearth and Dust Brushes; Reels; Mortars; Pestles; Hay Rakes; Handles; Shovel Handles; Hoe Handles; Wheel Heads; Spade Handles; Butter Workers; Molasses Kegs; Cattle Cards; Board Rules; Winnowing Machines, &c. &c.

Also—HARD WARE, such as Steel and Iron; Shovels; Round Pointed Shovels; Steel Spades; Cow Chains; Cross Chain Bars; Sad Irons; Grindstone; Coffee Mills; Bed Cords; Clothes Lines; Dust Pans; Bellows; Knives and Forks; Tea Trays, &c. Britannia Ware, such as Coffee Pots; Tea Pots; Lamps; Tumblers and Goblets—and a general large assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE as can be found on the River, and will be sold as low as at any other establishment on the south side of Boston.

Hallowell, Feb. 28, 1845. 25

## 20 BBLS. WHITING for sale by

11 S. PAGE & Co.